

INSIDE: A SUDDEN PROMISE OF WEAPONS REDUCTIONS

Maclean's

APRIL 27, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

SPECIAL REPORT

FOOD THAT CAN KILL



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Over Chemicals In
What We Eat**



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

APRIL 27, 1987 VOL. 136 NO. 17

COVER

Food that can kill

The deaths of 39 Quebec beer drinkers in 1986 and 1987 were the most dramatic Canadian episodes so far in what has become a worldwide debate over the safety of chemical additives. Some scientists contend that dozens of these substances ought to be prohibited, other experts claim that additives are safe and adequately controlled. —Page 26



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An arms exchange in Moscow
Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz a surprise arms-control deal in Moscow but some NATO members balked. —Page 28



A TV role for a centrefold
Newfoundland-born Shannon Tweed, a former Playboy centrefold, is trying to return to TV as a detective, who loves fancy clothes and expensive cars. —Page 43



Another woman on the court
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed Quebec Justice Minister Claire L'Heureux-Dubé, 39, to the Supreme Court—giving the court its second woman member. —Page 11



Defending the Cup
The Montreal Canadiens prepared for the second playoff-round defense of the Stanley Cup, and reports of sexual misconduct against three players. —Page 50

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL CANADA

[3:07 Armb-Ismel] Six-Day War. I was lucky enough to make the acquaintance of some people who were active in Jewish life. They opened my eyes and I began for the first time to be a Jew. When the Six-Day War broke out I was working in a scientific institute here in Moscow—I was not thinking about my religion, my culture. But from that moment on I began to feel inside like a Jew. I had all my grievances, my good salary, but I missed my identity.

Muchnik: As you know, many Soviet Jews also do receive permission to emigrate eventually only in the United States rather than in Israel. That has led some Soviet officials to complain that their refusals are motivated not by religious and cultural aspirations but by economic considerations. How do you respond to that criticism?

Bogach: It is a very difficult problem. But I am surprised that the Soviet authorities are so concerned about this. If people are allowed to leave, why should they care about their destinations? My own grandfather was born at the beginning of this century in a small shtetl (town) in Byelorussia. They were poor but they lived a Jewish life. This one day his daughter—my mother—announced that she wanted to emigrate to America, but my grandfather would not let her go to such a rich country. He explained, "Here we are Jews, but in America there is a danger that we will no longer be Jews." And he was right. And because of that I was born in this country. So it is not true that Jews want to go to the West only to live a better life.

Muchnik: Can you describe the conditions in Glimpse Prison?

Bogach: It was terrible. They deprived us of practically all rights, even those given to regular criminals. I was not allowed any visitors and I could not correspond with my family. I lived in a small, dark cell and my food consisted mainly of some black bread, boiled potatoes and cabbage. Sometimes the authorities put me on a strict regimen—no sugar, as far as only water and bread. We used to beat the authorities talk about the problem of hunger in Africa, but here in the Soviet Union we were being treated the same way.

Muchnik: As a refugee, what sort of treatment do you receive from other Soviet citizens?

Bogach: Actually many of our neighbors do not know about us. We look like common people. And when I go outside the street I receive my passport and wear a hat, even in summer. I do not want to attract attention to myself. We have a tradition: be a Jew at home, but be an ordinary citizen on the street. Unfortunately, the authorities have made it so difficult that many Soviet Jews do not want to be Jews even in their own homes. □

COLUMN

Small business on a recharge

By Dian Cohen

The idea that government should treat taxpayers like good paying customers has become a reality in many of us. Indeed, although "quality of service" may be the fashionable buzz words in the private sector, it has not yet hit most government operations in Canada. Furthermore, deficit reduction is having an impact on agencies and departments that provide direct and often essential public services. Statistics Canada, for example, has just set prices on almost all of its publications.

But Statistics Canada's product is valuable and increasingly so. The national agency has to provide Canadian data not only to policymakers but also to Canadians who need information to plan their businesses—whether those businesses involve retail sales, computer software or the hotel trade. All the more reason, then, to applaud Statistics Canada's Small Business Database, an initiative that illustrates how more things could—and should—be done.

Next month, for the first time, people who want data on small business in about 30 sectors—including trading and restaurants, for example—will be able to buy small, flexible, \$5 reports that will actually fit their needs. Those three- to four-page small-business profiles will pull together all the relevant information needed to draw up and evaluate a business plan. The Small Business Database will eventually come life easier not only for a multitude of Canadian companies but also for those who do business with them or advise them—consultants, lenders and so on. It will do this cheaply, without adding to the paper burden of small-business people, and in co-operation with all the provincial and territorial governments.

The reports are modular if you are interested in all of them, they come together in a handy binder arrangement that you update periodically. But each page is stand-alone, if you photocopy it and hand it to someone else, it makes perfect sense by itself. As well, the Small Business Database will also offer fact sheets to facilitate market research for small firms.

Grieved, most of this information is already available—except that you have to buy \$200 to \$400 worth of Statistics Canada reports and then wade out the irrelevant information. As a

result, many small-business people have gone without this kind of specialized information up to now. And the profits have been huge. But the question is, how many decide whether to grant a small-business loan on the basis of a business plan they often have no way of evaluating?

If you are planning on opening a restaurant in Montreal, N.B., for example, what is a reasonable amount of time you need? What kind of resources can you expect? Is the market growing or shrinking? Should you consider a different kind of approach based on the numbers you see?

The Small Business Database will help answer such questions. And what is particularly edifying about the project is its history of co-operation. The idea first arose six years ago as the result of pressure from three constituencies: provincial ministers responsible for small business, the federal

It's no secret that most of our jobs are created by small businesses; now a new initiative offers them badly needed help

department of regional industrial expansion, and both Statistics Canada and data-user groups, including such private-sector organizations as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. All expressed the crying need for relevant and timely small-business statistics—at a time when the government's fiscal belt-tightening meant that Statistics Canada had been told to get rid of about 2,000 people over a five- or six-year period.

The agency realized that it could not undertake a major new project without some innovative financing. As a result, it issued an "Investment Prospectus on Small Business Statistics" in November 1985. The prospectus laid out all the potential projects, their applications and examples—and requested the financial participation of the different constituencies to get the job done. Those who agreed to come through with funding, including provincial ministers responsible for small business, were given the status of "shareholders"—and were consulted regularly on the evolution of the project by Statistics Canada, which coordinated the participation of all the

provincial, federal and private-sector interests involved.

In a country with a small population and a huge geographic area, anything that can be done to reduce regional difficulties. We need special skills and leadership to foster a spirit of accommodation and the ability to attack projects in a focused, national way. We never do. And yet the approach adopted for the Small Business Database was a delicate co-operation around the project—it is sharp contrast to the haphazard manner typical of federal-provincial dealings. In this instance, all the provincial and territorial governments came together to create intense pressure for the kind of market-oriented, useful operational data they will now have.

We have known for some time that small businesses are doing most of the net job creation in Canada, and yet this is the first concerted effort to ease that pressure by providing accurate and timely information to help make decisions. And in the data become available, we will know more about how, where and why jobs are created, what works and what does not, where real growth is taking place and it is what way, what regional differences mean in terms of business planning and what financial and operating ratios are appropriate sector by sector. We will be able to track company births and deaths through the years as we can truly have our fingers on the pulse of the small business part of the economy, where much of job growth and innovation is happening.

Let's and bureaucracy being what they are, I am sure that this project did not get off the ground entirely without incident. But the point is that it got done, and the result will now be immensely useful to those who want to be small-business people, those who want to advise them, market to them, lend money to them or frame policy that is relevant, in an environment of fiscal restraint, and not, as in the past, of boom, not crisis, recession and inflation.

The Small Business Database illustrates how Canada can and should be a world leader in information. If we did this kind of thing all the time, we would see a big difference in our competitiveness internationally. But setting up good research projects takes time. So does the process of consultation and gathering support. The longer we wait, the harder it will be.

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.



Constitutional clouds

The speech was at once a promise and a warning. In a major address in Ottawa last week to a gathering of the country's top lawyers, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney gave new impetus to his drive to have Quebec sign the 1981 constitutional accord—accepting explicitly for the first time Quebec's demand for constitutional recognition as a distinct society. But at the same time, Mulroney warned that the issue—one of the major goals he has set for his government—has reached a critical stage. Said the Prime Minister: "We must find out if there is sufficient political will to bring Quebec in to justify the undertaking of formal negotiations, or whether it would be better to close the books."

Mulroney's remarks came amid growing signs that his attempt to have Quebec sign the Constitution is in trouble. As Canada's 10 premiers prepared for a crucial meeting on the subject with Mulroney on April 26 at Mont Lez Lac, Que., Robert Bourassa, of Quebec and Alberta's Don Getty appeared headed for a showdown over language rights and special status for Quebec in Confederation. As well, Getty unexpectedly announced that Senate reform be discussed at the first ministers' meeting—a reversal of a formal commitment made by the premiers at a meeting in Edmonton last summer that the Quebec issue be settled first. Indeed, in his speech last week, Mulroney indicated that he would hold the premiers to their so-called Edmonton Declaration, and consider other constitutional problems only after the Quebec issue is resolved.

Asks to Mulroney said that the Prime Minister's speech was designed to send a strong signal to all parties in the constitutional talks. His speech writers carefully drafted the text to include the phrase "distinct society," which exactly matched one of Quebec's five conditions for signing the Consti-

tution. The text read, "Quebec, whose distinct society confers the very nature of Canada, must respect the constitutional family." One Mulroney adviser

Getty's rejection of special status for any province—including Quebec—said the premier: "There is no special status, special deals or special veto."



Mulroney addressing lawyers last week: a recognition of Quebec as a distinct society

er told Mulroney's that the line was "a message to Quebecers that on this point we are speaking the same language." The speech was also a thinly veiled warning to the Alberta premier that he should not modify the constitutional waters by introducing the issue of Senate reform at this time. Said another Mulroney aide: "We're reminding Getty of his own agenda."

Still, it was Getty who appeared most likely to scuttle Mulroney's hopes for success. At a provincial Conservative party convention in Calgary April 3 to 5, Getty brought delegates to their feet with a vow to press for a so-called Triple E Senate—elected, equal and effective—to increase the influence of Alberta and other western provinces in Ottawa. Delegates also applauded

just 10 equal provinces making a strong united Canada."

Alberta was also the focus of another potentially explosive issue on the constitutional front, the right of members of the province's legislature to speak French in the chamber. The matter came to a head on April 3 when Alberta's only francophone MIA, Len Fiset, rose in the legislature and attempted to ask a question in French. The 30th Conservative Prime Minister was ruled out of order by Speaker David Chrier, who told Fiset to speak "in English, or I'll vote you out." The move outraged Alberta's 60,000-strong francophone community and touched off controversy across the country. Fiset said the restriction "an insult to all French Canadians," and added, "The question is

whether Alberta wants to join a bilingual Canada." At present, only the legislatures of Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan do not guarantee members the right to speak in the official language of their choice. The question has been referred to a 21-member committee of the Alberta legislature, which is to report in a few weeks, but Getty has refused to state publicly where he stands.

For his part, Bourassa took the unusual step of publicly criticizing Getty on the issue. The Quebec premier said during his weekly radio message on April 12 that the Fisetite affair "showed the rather ironic and surprising character" of Getty's opposition to special status for Quebec. Bourassa said that Quebec already has a form of special status—because it allows anglophone members of its legislature to speak their native language while Alberta does not do the same for francophones. In an interview with *Maclean's* later, Bourassa added, "I say to Mr. Getty that the position of Alberta does not have absolute legs behind it." After the premier's verbal attack on Getty, asks in Bourassa said privately that they are anxious that next week's first ministers' talks—about which they were previously optimistic—are now doomed. Said one Bourassa adviser of Getty's actions: "Very simply, he is trying to screw us."

The maneuver between the two provincial governments made it clear that Mulroney will need all his wits and skills as a mediator to get the troubled Quebec constitutional negotiations back on track. Speakers for the federal and Quebec governments said that they expected to have a close idea after next week's meeting about whether formal talks could begin. Bourassa has repeatedly said that a final deal would have to be struck by next fall because the federal Tories will likely be preoccupied soon after that with preparations for the next federal election. "The more this issue is delayed, the more of a problem it will become," he told *Maclean's*. "The only way to create an optimistic attitude going into this."

Mulroney also warned last week that there is little time left to solve the problem. "We should not," the Prime Minister said, "put on the obligation to resolve it to a future generation, which may be faced with the issue in more difficult and less tranquil circumstances." But as the first ministers' meeting approached, there was little evidence of tranquillity on the Quebec issue.

—MICHAEL BERRY in Ottawa with ANDREW GORDON in Quebec and ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Montreal

A new face on the bench

The appointment was widely rumored, but the circumstances were unusual. Since the death of Supreme Court Justice Julian LeClair on Feb. 7, legal circles had been buzzing with speculation over who would succeed him. Last week, after a complex behind-the-scenes process compounded by the illness of a second Supreme Court judge, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced the ap-

point and asked for her decision within 24 hours.

Politically, the appointment fulfills several important criteria for Mulroney. L'Heureux-Dubé, who was appointed to Quebec's Court of Appeal in 1979, has no political affiliations and her Quebec City background evokes a tradition that most Supreme Court justices come from that area. The naming of a second woman to the court, joining Madam Justice Bertha Wilson, also pleased feminists.



L'Heureux-Dubé: informal manner, expert on family law

Still, many members of the Quebec legal community were privately disappointed. Said a senior partner in a prominent Montreal law firm: "Brian has made a safe choice, but that doesn't mean it is the right choice. It is a cop-out." L'Heureux-Dubé, well-liked for her warm and informal manner, is considered an expert on family law. Still, she is widely regarded as undistinguished in her legal judgments. Said one Montreal lawyer: "She is strong on facts, but short on law."

L'Heureux-Dubé's appointment is particularly important because there will be heavy pressure to name a francophone to succeed Chief Justice Brian Dickson when he retires in 1991 at age 75. L'Heureux-Dubé, whose appointment was initially opposed by some Supreme Court judges, is not considered a particularly strong candidate.

pointment of Claire L'Heureux-Dubé, 58, a Quebec City native and member of the Quebec Court of Appeal.

Despite speculation that Mulroney would appoint L'Heureux-Dubé, she was in fact his second choice. Mulroney first offered the position to Yves Fortin, 51, a highly respected Montreal lawyer and former president of the Canadian Bar Association. Fortin, an old friend of both Mulroney and Liberal Leader John Turner, declined because of family reasons and pressure from senior partners at his firm of Ogilvy Benson to stay in Montreal. Two weeks ago Mulroney asked him to reconsider, but after a week of what friends described as "agonizing reflection," Fortin again refused. Mulroney then telephoned L'Heureux-Dubé on Sunday

some lawyers now speculate that since Supreme Court Justice Jean Beetz, 65, will step down within two years to clear the way for a potential successor.

In fact, another snub on the nine-member court is in store. Justice Rosalie Wilford (dub Estey), who recently collapsed as an elevator in the Supreme Court building, suffers from circulatory problems that have affected his vision, and is in sick leave. Dickson and Estey, who are normally on cool terms with each other, met several times in Estey's home in Ottawa, and Estey has told friends that he is considering whether his health will allow him to continue. If not, Mulroney will soon have an opportunity to name another member to the country's highest court.

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Montreal

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The tastes of the Mulroney family

It was an impressive library of acquisitions. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Milla, spent \$400,000—including \$300,000 in Conservative party donations and \$100,000 in federal funds—to renovate and redecorate their official residences at 36 Sussex Drive and Harrington Lake. The couple paid \$300-a-roll wallpaper into the hall and fitted custom-made bumper pads into their 18-month-old son Nicolas's crib. Mulroney's closet was designed to hold 30 suits and 64 pairs of shoes, including at least 10 pairs of Gucci loafers. Milla Mulroney's closet contains space for 100 pairs of shoes. The detailed account in Toronto's Globe and Mail last week presented opposition MPs to compare the couple to deposed Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and his high-speeding wife, Imelda. Declared New Democratic Party House Leader Nelson Elia, "The last time we heard of this many pairs of shoes was, good grief, with the Marcos family. What kind of guy requires 50 pairs or 35 pairs of shoes?"

Those questions were embarrassing for Mulroney—and damaging for his government. In Canada Post chairman David Angus said that he confused the unusual arrangements without the knowledge of his fund-raising board. Part of the money—\$124,000—was a loan and, according to Angus, Mulroney has paid back about half. The rest—\$150,000—was used to buy furnishings new owned by the party itself. Although it is not illegal to divert party funds to pay the Prime Minister's personal expenses, it is a controversial practice that may irritate the party faithful. Last week's disclosure came on the heels of a new Gallup poll which showed the Conservatives still in third place, with support from 24 per cent of decided voters, compared with 42 per cent for the Liberals and 32 per cent for the NTC.

The Mulroneys' redecoration efforts began shortly after the December, 1986, federal election, when Milla Mulroney hired Ottawa designer Giovanni Mowinkel, owner of the now-defunct Colvin Design Canada Ltd. Federal funds covered \$75,000 of the reno-

vation to 36 Sussex Drive in Ottawa and \$85,000 of the redecoration to Harrington Lake, the Prime Minister's summer retreat 32 km north of Ottawa. A series of cheques from the ex-Canada Post totalling \$308,000, written between October, 1984, and the spring of 1986, covered much of the billings. Those redecoration efforts were in addition to the \$400,000 that the government spent from September, 1984, to

Marie Deylan, discussed the bills with Mowinkel and then wrote a memo to her boss. "Bernie is under the impression that there was an agreement between Mrs. Mulroney and yourself that you would do the work for the publicity you would get from it." Whatever the case, Mowinkel last month moved to Italy, leaving his debt-plagued business in receivership.

For the opposition, the account of



Mowinkel and Milla Mulroney at Sparrow, the opposition leader's residence, in 1983 (globe)

December, 1986, to upgrade and maintain 36 Sussex Drive—and the \$407,000 spent on Harrington Lake.

The couple's taste was expensive. Two antique crystal vases with silver mounts cost \$3,500. A Windex upholstery machine supplied 34 malachite plaques at \$200 apiece. There was an antique baker's rack which cost \$4,500. Milla Mulroney disliked the peach-toned paint in the living room at 36 Sussex Drive so she ordered a new color—and then replaced the custom carpets. Since then, she has changed carpet twice.

But Milla Mulroney's relationship with Mowinkel deteriorated in a quarrel over the bill in July, 1986. Mowinkel wrote to Milla's executive assistant, Bernice Browder, to threaten legal action over outstanding bills of \$40,000. According to The Globe and Mail, Mowinkel's bookkeeper,

the Mulroneys' high-speeding habits was a wound. Liberal MP Donald Sinden noted that under the Canada Elections Act, Ottawa provides tax credits of up to 15 per cent for contributions to political parties. He argued that political donations—and, indirectly, taxpayers' dollars—should not be spent on politicians' homes. Many Conservatives, in turn, were both angry and frustrated. Asked Transport Minister Jake Eglar, "Aren't we all entitled to spend our own money on whatever the hell we want to spend it on?" Added Mulroney's special adviser, William Fick, "A closet might be built for 36 pairs of shoes, but how many shoes does it hold?" It was a distinction that might be lost on many Conservative contributors—and on voters.

—MARY JAMMAN with PETER GIBBSILL, in Ottawa

The new embassy wars

Even in the complex world of international diplomacy, it is a political triangle with few parallels. Ever since Quebec opened a diplomatic office in Paris in 1982, the provincial government and Ottawa have routinely sought to limit each other's role in diplomatic exchanges with France—occasionally with encouragement from French authorities. The diplomatic contest peaked in the late 1970s and early

1980s, when the provincial Parti Québécois accused the federal Liberals of trying to chip away at French politics through the province. Those tensions largely disappeared after the federal Conservatives were elected in 1984. Now, however, Quebec and Ottawa are again jockeying for position—but with a new twist: many priorities are on the federal side of the argument.

At issue are two pending state occur-

rences: French President François Mitterrand's visit to Ottawa and Quebec City next month and the annual summit of French-speaking nations in Quebec City in September. In both events, high-ranking Quebec government officials reckon that they have been outflanked by Ottawa. Although visiting French politicians have traditionally divided their time equally between Quebec and the rest of the country, Mitterrand will spend 60 hours in Ottawa and 30 in Quebec, and only 30 hours in Quebec. And although Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has agreed to let Premier Robert Bourassa chair part of the francophone summit, Mulroney will keep control of its most important event—a panel on economic and political issues.

The Mitterrand visit reflects the newly improved state of relations between France and Ottawa. Many French politicians were once openly sympathetic to the 19's separatist goals, but Mulroney's willingness to accept the special status of the Quebec-France relationship has led to a warmer political relationship between the two national governments. As well, the second Mitterrand has steered a careful path between Quebec and Ottawa since his election in 1981—in contrast to the pro-Quebec position of his predecessors.

But according to officials in both Quebec and Ottawa, an equally important factor has been Mulroney's appointment of Lantier Bouchard, a close friend who had strong links to the former PQ government, as Canada's ambassador to France. Said one official in Bourassa's office: "It is a master stroke. He has kicked the hell out of us."

Under Bouchard, the Canadian Embassy in Paris has become a favorite meeting place of current and former PQ politicians, and Bouchard has solidified contacts with French officials who once sympathized with the PQ. Visitors to the embassy have included a current member of Quebec's national assembly and held a dozen former ministers, including former premier René Lévesque and his wife, Corinne, who had dinner there with Bouchard in late 1985.

Many Plaquemins are now openly distrustful of the Quebec foreign mission, headed by a Liberal appointee, former newspaper publisher Jean-Louis Roy. In fact, some provincial Liberals are so annoyed at Roy's performance that they have called for his replacement. For his part, Bouchard last week carefully downplayed suggestions that Quebec and Ottawa have been competing for French attention. Still, he acknowledged that diplomacy with the French is not always easy. Said Bouchard: "Paris is a battlefield."

—ANTHONY WILSON/OTTAWA in Montreal with
MICHAEL DORR in Ottawa



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A moderate takes over

It was moving day for Michael Harcourt. On April 18 the 44-year-old former Vancouver mayor was acclaimed leader of British Columbia's New Democratic Party, replacing the departing Robert Skelly. The next day Harcourt began moving his political memorabilia into the roomy oak-paneled office of the leader of the opposition in the Victoria legislature. But Harcourt, a native N.S. who was Vancouver Centre riding for the seat last October, already has his eye on the office now occupied by Social Credit Premier William Vander Zalm. Said Harcourt, referring to the length of time before the next election, "In 1,000 days, we'll be the government."

The task will not be easy. The party Harcourt inherits has a \$5-million debt and limited forces in the legislature. Last October the NDP won only 29 seats to the Socreds' 49—its fourth consecutive loss since David Barrett led the province's only non-government from 1972 to 1975. Harcourt, a pragmatic and popular politician, has pledged to steer a moderate course. But he may have trouble selling his message to rural voters as well as to the more militant left wing of the party. Said Thomas Marley, a political scientist at the University of Victoria: "There are some hard issues out there."

One of Harcourt's first challenges will be fighting controversial changes that the Socred government has proposed for the B.C. labor code. The sweeping changes, due to be enacted by the end of April, will give the government the right to end strikes that injure the "public interest." The proposals have outraged organized labor. At the N.S. convention, former labor minister William King proclaimed, "If they want war, we'll give it to them." Harcourt himself criticized the draft legislation, saying that it would "destabilize the province and chase away investment." But he stopped short of endorsing the illegal job action proposed by some labor leaders.

In his high-school yearbook, Harcourt was called Mr. Personality. And during his six years as Vancouver mayor he was known as a conciliator who mediated between warring factions on city council. As he assumes his new role in Canada's most politically polarized province, these qualities are likely to be heavily taxed.

—JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

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Israeli: 'It has become a question of self-respect for us to speak out'

One teacher's prejudice

In April, 1978, retired chemistry professor John Israel took up a self-order booklet entitled *Web of Deceit* at a bookstore in his hometown of Newcastle, N.B. Israel, a Ramoth-Born Jew who had several relatives in the Holocaust, was appalled by what he read. Written by Moncton-area junior-high-school teacher

Blaise Ross, the 106-page book decried the Nazi slaughter of the Jews and alleged the existence of a worldwide Jewish conspiracy. "I was disgusted," Israel recalled. "It resembled one of the *Mein Kampf* pamphlets published in Bernice in the Thirties."



Ross: a Jewish conspiracy

Six years later Israel is still protesting. The New Brunswick government, but twice refused to take legal action against Ross, who continues to teach English and remedial mathematics to students at Moncton's Magrath Hill Junior High School. And Ross's local school board says that it will not discipline him because there is no evidence that he is teaching anti-Semitism in the classroom. Said board chairman Carl Ross (no relation): "We had to ask ourselves, is this person doing the job he was hired to do? And the fact of the matter is that he is."

But leaders of New Brunswick's small (700) Jewish community—and many Christians as well—are determined not to let the matter drop. Last week, on the eve of Passover, the League for Human Rights of Ifrah, Ifrah Canada leader, wrote to Israel asking him to let the matter drop. Last week, on the eve of Passover, the League for Human Rights of Ifrah, Ifrah Canada leader, wrote to Israel asking him to let the matter drop. Last week, on the eve of Passover, the League for Human Rights of Ifrah, Ifrah Canada leader, wrote to Israel asking him to let the matter drop.

Indeed, Ross's critics have been frustrated at every turn. Israel said that when he had a complaint with the school in 1978 about Web of Deceit, the government "dragged things for three or four months, then gave a confused answer." After that, the case received little attention until 1985, when Israel filed a new complaint with the school, just three days after Alberta teacher James Keegstra was sentenced of promoting hatred against Jews for teaching anti-Semitism in his classrooms. Once again, there was no action against Ross, but Israeli kept pushing. He filed new complaints in 1986 about a letter Ross

wrote to the editor of the *Newcastle Leader* of Newcastle, N.B., again alleging that Jewish leaders were conspiring to take over the world. And last month Israeli filed yet another complaint when he discovered Web of Deceit on sale at two Miramichi-area stores.

Last year Attorney General David Clark decided not to prosecute Ross, arguing that his books were not generally available. He stuck to his decision even after the books were found on the shelves of New Brunswick libraries. Now, Clark is studying a confidential RCMP report based on Israel's latest complaints. But Clark said that he will not be asked into a decision: "I have a legal decision to make, and that's what I intend to make," he said.

Vigod maintained that there are several ways the government could approach the Ross case, and "the problem is it hasn't taken any of them." In addition to laying charges of spreading hatred, Vigod said that the government could also examine Ross's professional standing or fight racial hatred in the schools. In fact, the education ministry announced last week that its social studies curriculum will soon include the subject of intolerance.

Although Ross has denied spreading his views in the classroom, the father of one of Ross's former pupils claimed to have evidence to the contrary. Robert Dreyfuss, Charles DeVaux said that in 1956 his daughter Debbie, then 14, came home saying she had learned about blacks from Ross. According to DeVaux, Debbie said "they're black. Mr. Ross would like to go to Rhodesia to fight them for the Queen." DeVaux complained to a local school trustee at the time, but the board did not act. And his daughter declined to talk to the school board when it investigated Ross again this year.

As for the man at the source of the controversy, he has kept a low profile. Ross declined to comment on the issue last week, but in the past he has said that his work speaks for themselves. In addition to Web of Deceit, they include an anti-anti-Semitism pamphlet called *The Real Holocaust* and a book comparing Christianity and Judaism entitled *The Right to Faith*.

While New Brunswick's Jewish community has voiced anger at government inaction, Vigod said that some positive moves have emerged from the issue. One is the strong condemnation of anti-Semitism by the province's Christian churches. Another is a change in attitude among New Brunswick's Jews. As first, many Jews believed to ignore Ross and his writings. "But now," he said, "it has become a question of self-respect for us to speak out."

—KATHY HANLEY in Fredericton

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An arms tango in Moscow

The 4½-hour meeting in Moscow began with a theatrical flourish. As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz prepared to talk with Mikhail Gorbachev on fresh approaches to arms control, he passed an envelope to the Soviet leader. Then, within earshot of reporters covering the event, Shultz told Gorbachev that the letter contained an invitation to a summit meeting from President Ronald Reagan.

It took more than 34 hours before that not-so-subtle signal could be officially confirmed. But by that time Kremlin officials had already broken a confidentiality agreement and announced what Gorbachev had to offer at the meeting: new proposals on strategic and space weaponry, and a controversial new offer to remove short-range nuclear missiles from Europe within a year. The Soviet leader also made it clear that he, too, was ready for a summit. But he said that it had to include the signing of a treaty to remove all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and lead to agreement on "any principle" of other arms control issues.

Although arms control was the main item on the agenda, Shultz spent much of his three-day visit dealing with other pressing issues. He signaled the U.S. desire for a more liberal Soviet emigration policy, in particular for Jews. And he broached the delicate issue of spying. In the past four months three U.S. Marine guards have been charged with espionage after they were allegedly seduced by Soviet women into letting spy agents into U.S. embassies in the Soviet Union. And each nation has accused the other of planting listening devices in their respective new embassies now under construction in Moscow and Washington.

Shultz made little progress on those issues, but hopes for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit remained high. It would be the third meeting between the two superpower leaders in less than two years. And the prospect of staging it in the United States later this year

seems. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that "obvious differences" had surfaced between the Americans and the Europeans, and among the European allies themselves. The Europeans, he said, were worried that a short-range pact "would lead to a decoupling of the United States from Europe and to de-militarization"—a development that would leave them vulnerable to the larger conventional forces of the Communist Warsaw Pact. And in a strong indication that NATO might turn down the Gorbachev offer, Clark declared: "No one is contemplating de-militarization."

Other NATO foreign ministers were even more explicit. Said Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe: "The harsh facts of life—geography and Soviet advantages in conventional and chemical forces—make nuclear deterrence and flexible response indispensable for the foreseeable future." And Holland's Hans van den Broek said that a short-range missile pact, accompanying an intermediate-range agreement, would result in "two rings of the NATO ladder being ripped away."

As a result, defense analysts say, NATO's answer to Gorbachev on short-range missiles—which Clark said would be delivered "before the summer"—will likely be a counterproposal for small but equal numbers of those weapons to be deployed by both sides.

Washington officials say that the Soviets currently deploy 138 short-range missiles in Europe while the United States has none. That number does not include 73 West German conventional missiles, with a range of 480 miles, which can quickly be converted to carry U.S. nuclear warheads.

As a condition for agreement on the middle-range missiles, Shultz had been

warning that the United States retains the right to build up its short-range armory to meet the Soviet total. Gorbachev's unexpected offer to remove Soviet short-range missiles—and at the same time eliminate all Soviet-held nuclear missiles—was widely interpreted as a concession. But both Shultz and Reagan were careful to defer a response until holding consultations with NATO allies. In a speech in Los Angeles, the President said, "We will not sacrifice their vital interests just to sign an agreement."

Despite the problems over short-range missiles, Shultz was clearly satisfied at the "very considerable headway" that was made in Moscow toward

the U.S. delegation's phase. Wearing a white skull cap, Shultz, who is not Jewish, moved from table to table greeting guests whose states have long been rallying cries against Soviet emigration policies—John F. Kennedy, Josef Beggs, Vladimir Skopov and Viktor Solovkiy.

Shultz presented Beggs, who was released from his third prison term in February, with a framed release of the Himmels, the meetings and prayers that accompany the seder. He also gave Skopov, a radio engineer who has been trying to leave the Soviet Union for 17 years, a framed photograph of grandchildren in the United States whom he has never seen. "A picture is better than nothing," Shultz said.

Shultz bearing several gallons of ice cream and an assortment of sweets. Glad in an apron, the secretary of state dished out the ice cream and urged the diplomats and their families to eat as much as they wanted. "We have our ups and our downs," he told them, and "right now, with our experience difficulties, we have our downs."

Indeed, the "downs" were not yet finished. A day later the Postage revealed that four more marines who had been stationed in Chuvashskii Tatarskii were recalled from Austria for questioning, that a fifth would be replaced for violating "local security regulations" in Vienna and that a sixth had been recalled to Washington



Shultz with Gorbachev in theatrical flourish and a surprise arms offer



Shultz serving ice cream to U.S. Embassy workers: ups and downs and a homegrown of listening devices

considering an intermediate-range pact. "It should be possible to work out an agreement in this field," he told a news conference before leaving the Soviet capital. Gorbachev said that Moscow was willing to move quickly on its new proposals, which included a softer approach to Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, as Star Wars—the issue that blocked agreement at last fall's failed summit.

During his time in the Soviet capital Shultz provided a pointed demonstration to members of his Moscow embassy staff. Many of them seemed to be still shaken by the revelation last month that U.S. Marine guards had allowed Soviet agents access to the building's secure areas in return for sexual favors from Soviet women. Shultz and his aides arrived at the em-

boss in the past U.S. officials have declined to meet with Jewish dissidents during news talks in the Soviet capital, clearly fearing that such contact might jeopardize delicate negotiations. But a slight increase in the number of suit cases granted in recent weeks apparently prompted a change in policy. Indeed, after bringing Jewish emigration almost to a standstill from a high of 51,000 in 1979, Soviet officials recently announced a more liberal policy.

Shultz also attempted to remove morale to members of his Moscow embassy staff. Many of them seemed to be still shaken by the revelation last month that U.S. Marine guards had allowed Soviet agents access to the building's secure areas in return for sexual favors from Soviet women. Shultz and his aides arrived at the em-

boss as a witness at a pretrial hearing for one of the marines charged with spying.

On a visit to the new U.S. embassy building, Shultz complained that the structure was "haphazardly" built with listening devices. For their part, Soviet officials said that he had failed to prove his charges. But for both sides, the main preoccupation remained arms—and a summit on American and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—displaying the Kremlin's new model of espionage—told reporters that a summit was "quite realistic." And the Soviets made it clear it was now up to Reagan—and his NATO allies—to make it happen.

—ANN FENLIVAYNE with PETER LEWIS in Moscow and CATHERINE KEEFER in Moscow



Israeli troops leaving West Bank ambush site; no cover for future attacks

ISRAEL

Rumors of peace at hand

It is traditionally the time of year when holy pilgrims in the Holy Land. And last week, as Christmas celebrated Easter and Jews marked Passover, optimism about the possibility of an international peace conference on the Middle East was growing.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that he was determined to press ahead with his drive to launch the conference, despite opposition from the right wing of his own coalition government.

Then, European Community President Leo Tindemans of Belgium went on a whirlwind diplomatic mission to moderate Arab countries after receiving signals that they too were seriously interested in multilateral peace talks. And at the United Nations, Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar discussed the prospect with the five permanent members of the Security Council. In Washington there were even indications of a slight softening of U.S. opposition to a conference that might have to include the Soviet Union.

But there were also reasons for concern. In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the army was on alert following the terrorist killing of a Jewish woman. The woman, 30-year-old Ofra Mayer, was killed fatally and her husband and three children severely injured when terrorists lobbed a Molotov cocktail through the open window of the family car on April 11. When

Jewish Jewish Israeli Levi Moshe, where the Mass family lived. "The PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] responded to Peres by sending its delegates with a patrol bomb."

Peres, supported by his center-left Labor Party, wants to convene a conference under the umbrella of the UN Security Council and its five permanent members—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. The conference would be expected to lead to direct talks between Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians. But Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and members of his right-wing Likud bloc, which governs in

partnership with Labor, say that they fear that the Soviets and the Arabs would work together to force Israel to make unacceptable concessions. Shamir told a recent meeting of Likud parliamentarians that the Peres plan was "unilateral" and "unilateralist." But Peres declared, "The real nightmare is the prospect of war done in another Middle East war."

According to one of his closest aides, Peres is convinced that the need for a conference is so pressing that he is willing to risk the breakup of the coalition government, which has been in office since 1984. "If progress toward an international conference is stopped by our coalition partners, we will go to



Chief surgeon of firebombing, Giv'at, organizes and a setback for Peres

the country," the aide told Moshe's last week. "Peres believes that peace would be a convincing election issue."

Shamir, a former leader of the Stern Gang terrorists who fought British rule before Israel's independence in 1948, takes a hard line on peace overtures. He opposed the Camp David peace agreement with Egypt in 1979, and he is against giving up any of the West Bank and Gaza Strip territory that Israel has occupied since the Six Day War of 1967.

Shamir has accused Peres of wanting "peace at any price, including surrender," and his supporters said that the recent fire-bomb attack seemed to justify that charge. In a display of outrage following the attack, Jewish settlers rampaged through the nearby Arab town of Qalqilya, smashing windows, overturning cars and burning orange groves. In an attempt to calm the situation, the Israeli authorities arrested nine leading Palestinians and ordered their held without charge or trial under administrative detention orders. The Israeli army also bulldozed Arab-owned orchards lining the road as which Moshe's car was bombed, removing the cover for future attacks. Palestinian students responded to the arrests by staging a protest at the Ben Gurion University, 20 km north of Jerusalem. Then, in breaking up the demonstration, Israeli troops opened fire, killing six persons and wounding seven others.

Peres's advisers said last week that the violence was a setback for his policy, but that he would not be deterred. He called a Peres coalition. "An international conference leading to bilateral negotiations with Jordan and Palestinians are belonging to the run in the only road available to peace." One factor that has spurred Peres, said the source, has been the insistence of Jordan's King Hussein on the creation of such a forum before he would negotiate directly with Israel. "What Hussein wants," the source said, "is international protection to enable him to talk to us openly—and we are ready to grant it."

Observers say that Peres has also been encouraged by signs of a new openness on the part of the Soviets. Intermittent talks on restoring diplomatic relations have been going on between Israeli and Soviet officials for the past nine months in various Western capitals. Earlier this month Peres met Soviet Middle East experts in Rome. At the meeting, which Peres called "a serious dialogue," he made it clear that increased Jewish immigration was a more significant test of Soviet intentions toward Israel than the resumption of diplomatic relations, broken off after the Kremlin after the 1967 Six Day War. A less pro-Arab

stance on the part of the Soviets would also be an Israeli condition for Soviet participation in a peace conference.

In another indication of improving relations, the Kremlin-controlled Russian Orthodox Church last week unprecedentedly welcomed Peres's greetings to Israeli President Chaim Herzog. The message expressed the hope for "peace, mutual understanding and justice to triumph on the earth."

Meanwhile, officials in Washington indicated that pressure from Jerusalem, a valued friend of the United States—was responsible for a softening of the

Baggage administration's opposition to international talks that might include the Soviets. In a statement last fall, state department officials fully opposed a conference. But last week a state department source told Moshe's that the idea was "being considered" and was under discussion with the Israelis. But, added the source, "we feel that only states with diplomatic relations with Israel may participate, and they should all understand that the conference is serving only as a catalyst for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, with

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div—suppose I come back with security and I won't bring out the crowds. They won't agree. They say if I get killed at the airport that they will be happy."

A small red-carpeted bedroom at the side of the house has been converted into Marroo's office, his tiny headquarters of a government in exile. Crammed into the room are two desks, a fax/mime machine, copying machine and typewriter. Framing the

top, black pants and matching blue shoes. An aide hands her gardening shears "Look at me," she says smiling. "I bought the top for \$3.99 at the Holiday Mart store, the pants for \$9.99 from J. J. Frensky's and the shoes for \$12.99. Don't I look nice? I want you to show you that even I can look nice on a budget."

Imelda Marcos is a woman with time on her hands. In the late after-

noon, she lectures visitors about her view of the world, and how she is convinced that the geopolitical centre of the action has to be the Philippines. "When I visited with Xiao Zezhong in China," she recalls, "he took me aside one day and showed me a map of the world. 'Imelda,' he said, 'you can change leaders, you can change politics, but you can't change the map.' And he was right! Americans don't realize how truly important the Philippines are to the world. The whole ball game is right there. With the Philippines as an ally, the war will never set on the U.S."

Imelda is critical of the woman who replaced her husband. "Cory Aquino scares me," she said, "the way she is giving things away to the Communists. But even she really is a

foreset when you no longer consider the McDonald's a snack. It is now a meal for me."

Imelda says that she is busy writing her autobiography, *The Right to Be Maroon*. "People have offered me book deals and movie deals," she claims, "but I think I'll do a musical." Indeed, she has been asked to star in a local Hawaiian production of a Broadway musical called *Alibis*. "There are many beautiful songs for me to sing. I got to wear my hair long. But the most wonderful thing about the play is that my first public appearance on stage will be wearing a beautiful grass skirt and," she laughs, "I won't be wearing any shoes. I really enjoy that part."

The Marcoses still smart from what they say are unjust charges that they squandered the nation's wealth and that Imelda left behind 2,000 pairs of shoes at the Malacañang Palace. "At least I left shoes in my closet, and not skeletons," she says. "And besides, I didn't have 2,000 pairs of shoes. I had 1,680. At least I've gotten to the point where I can laugh about it, too." She registers surprise and shock when told of the hundreds of pornographic videotapes found at the palace. In her 20 years at the palace, she insists, she maybe saw 10 movies—all "regular ones."

But the stories she dislikes most are those that depict Ferdinand as a dictator and herself as a dragon lady.

"He brought them democracy and they call him a dictator," she protests, beginning to cry. "He's a humanist and they call him a tyrant. I understood the world. After a leader has fallen everyone calls him a crook. [Neopolitan dictator Anastasio] Somoza, then the Shah [of Iran]. Now, we're the sons, and we've been crucified. America doesn't thank us for being their ally against the Communists. Well, history is not done with us yet. God is on our side, and sooner or later goodness will prevail." Her husband chips in: "My greatest hopes are to return to my country. But my greatest fear is that when I get to the airport in Manila I will be shot dead by hired killers."

Imelda claims that she has had a spiritual awakening and is also "yearning to go back." She says: "I may be broke but I could go back to Manila today with only five pesos and make billions of dollars for my people, because I understand human resources. I pray to God for this chance. I know God has something in mind for me. I have a clear conscience."

—PETER S. GREENBERG in Manila



Imelda and Ferdinand in their Manila home: relaxed, happy to have left shoes in the closets, but not skeletons.

window are the two remaining formal symbols of the Marcos regime: on one side a large Philippine flag, on the other the blue flag bearing the presidential seal.

There are physical appearances that indicate continued medical problems for the former leader. He walks slowly and tentatively. He is often assisted up steps. His chairlifts bother him. He has trouble reading and suffers from vertigo. But Marroo seems to have lost none of his alertness or political shrewdness. He seems to know everything that is happening in the Philippines almost as it happens, down to the last detail.

In the early afternoon, while Ferdinand rests, Imelda sometimes changes clothes and tends her garden. She appears in a blue and black

room, she lectures visitors about her view of the world, and how she is convinced that the geopolitical centre of the action has to be the Philippines. "When I visited with Xiao Zezhong in China," she recalls, "he took me aside one day and showed me a map of the world. 'Imelda,' he said, 'you can change leaders, you can change politics, but you can't change the map.' And he was right! Americans don't realize how truly important the Philippines are to the world. The whole ball game is right there. With the Philippines as an ally, the war will never set on the U.S."

Imelda is critical of the woman who replaced her husband. "Cory Aquino scares me," she said, "the way she is giving things away to the Communists. But even she really is a

trying to find God because of his subversion to his mother. A few years later, his chief William Casey visited me in New York. He wanted me to brief him on my time with Gadhafi. There was even a rumor that I had slept with Gadhafi. It is laughable."

In the early evening, Imelda visits friends, but admits that some of her closest acquaintances have abandoned her. "What I discovered about our life in the Philippines was that we were really living in a snake farm," she says. "But I have learned not to have bitterness in my heart."

Both Marroos played poverty. "In Manila, I used to go in McDonald's burgers to the palace. They were such a fine snack," she says. Now, Imelda occasionally goes out and has one at the local McDonald's, but "it's so dif-

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FOOD THAT CHINKS

Sometime in late 1964, brewers in Quebec began putting measured amounts of a chemical called cobalt sulphate into beer. The additive had been used for several years to make the foam last longer. But during the next six months 48 beer drinkers in Quebec became ill—and 30 died. It was the most dramatic Canadian episode so far in what has become a

worldwide debate over the safety of chemical additives, which are used to make food and beverages tastier, smoother, fresher, firmer, thicker, prettier, cling-free and longer-lasting. Shoppers face a widening array of foods with labels listing barely pronounceable ingredients in her 1973 book *Additive Alert*, Canadian biologist Linda Pies estimated that three-quarters of the food eaten in North America "undergoes some sort of chemical alteration" between farm and dinner table. Some scientists contend that dozens of these substances ought to be prohibited as health risks, and other experts, equally qualified, claim that additives are well-tested, safe and adequately restricted.

Warning: The pattern of the Quebec fatalities aroused the suspicion of the

discovery that many of the men—most of them manual laborers—had drunk more than 200 ounces of beer a day for more than 20 years before they died, ate poorly and were deficient in both vitamins and protein. Next, Heggstein and his colleagues put rats on a diet lacking in vitamins and protein and then gave the animals high doses of cobalt. Some rats died.

The conclusion, which explained why properly fed beer drinkers were not affected, protein prevents cobalt from being absorbed by the body and becoming a deadly poison. Even though the Canadian brewers had not exceeded the amount of cobalt sulphate allowed by law, the FDO on July 31, 1965, banned the use of the chemical in beer altogether. Saul Heggstein, now professor of pathology at McMaster University in Hamilton, "Initially, additives may be alone but taken together with other chemical or nutritive factors may cause adverse reactions."

Phosphorizing: Still, Dr. W. H. Hocking leftback, professor emeritus of epidemiology in the University of Toronto's division of community health, wrote in his 1962 book *A Chemical Feast* that the issue may be as manufactured as the food. He wrote that people think additives are bad "largely because the news media have succeeded in frightening the public."

The food-handling and processing industry, the federal government and many nutritional scientists have defended the use of additives by arguing that without them the quality and variety of foods and beverages would diminish sharply. There would be no barrier to the growth of bacteria and fungus, some doubly prepared fruits and vegetables and fish would quickly become mushy, cereals moldy, bread

stale—and all the chocolate in the chocolate will would sink to the bottom.

In Canada, about 220 chemicals are approved for use as food additives by the federal Bureau of Chemical Safety, created two years after Ottawa reorganized the Food and Drug Directorate in 1975. Since 1964 more than 23 additives have been dropped as "undesirable" and about an equal number of new ones approved. The bureau defines a food additive as "any substance, including any source of radiation, the use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result in it or its byproducts becoming a part of or affecting the characteristics of a food." The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which permits approximately 385 additives, uses a similar definition.

Tests: A company that wants to introduce a new additive (they appear at the rate of about one a year) must tell the bureau where and why it is needed and then, by means of laboratory tests on animals, demonstrate that the substance will not cause any toxic effects. These tests can take from three to five years and cost the applicant up to \$5 million. If the bureau accepts the results, it puts a ceiling on the amount that can be used—as low as 10 parts per million for the additive that decaffeinate coffee, as high as 1,000 parts per million for aspartame to sweeten sugarless gum. Manufacturers also must get approval for new applications of existing additives. However, consumer ac-



Heggstein, noted her opposite page's role on a cobalt diet

federal government's then-Food and Drug Directorate (FDA), which, among other things, policed the use of additives by the food-handling and processing industry. The FDO asked Dr. H. Alexander Heggstein, a 39-year-old University of Ottawa cardiovascular pathologist, to examine tissue samples from the victims and to take part in experiments arising from his findings.

A team of scientists in Quebec City





Kerkpatrick (right) with technician Lar Pangelio for some, the verdict is in

ies and some scientists say that the safety of a chemical additive cannot be proved by testing healthy animals in sterile laboratories because humans have various ailments and live in a polluted environment. Those critics also claim that scientists cannot be sure that all food additives are safe because not enough is known about how they react in the body with chemicals in pesticides and insecticide residues, prescription drugs, cosmetics—and other foods. Said Elaine Kerkpatrick, 37-year-old director of the Bureau of Chemical Safety and a Montreal-born analytical chemist. "Do I think all these additives are absolutely safe? Well, they are safe within the limits of our knowledge."

Verdict: But to Canadians who suffer from chemical allergies, the verdict on additives is already in. Maureen James, a 25-year-old child-care worker in Winnipeg, experiences bronchial spasms so severe that she must carry an adrenaline kit. Bob Jensen "I think additives are a major cause of my problems because there is an other explanation as to why I am sensibly not eat meat and occasionally not eat" Blainbert Warner of Bedford, N.S., a registered nurse, is allergic to numerous en-

vironmental and food chemicals. She summarizes their effect by such things as not eating the same food more than once a week. "Monosodium glutamate [a flavor enhancer] or any of those things that add to the flavor or are put into food to preserve it, trigger some violent reactions that really incapacitate me," said Warner. Among her reactions: rapid heartbeat and what she describes as "horrible, pounding" headaches.

In 1983 Dr. Heather Lindstær, a 44-year-old Vancouver biochemist, underwent extensive additive testing by Dr. Marshall Mandell, a New York, Conn., allergist whom she had met at a medical meeting in Toronto. Mandell found that sodium lauryl, with which many Canadian cities treat their water supply to lessen tooth decay, caused Lindstær to experience moderate loss of physical co-ordination, sleepiness and heart palpitations. Mandell said that the yellow food dye tartrazine brought severe loss of co-ordination and extreme sleepiness, and monosodium glutamate caused severe migraines headaches.

Microorganisms also the word "bad" prevent people from looking at additives realistically, said Alex Morrison, who

for 12 years before 1984 was federal assistant deputy health minister and now, at 56, is chairman of the food sciences department at the University of Guelph, in Ontario. "The problem is a lack of public understanding of the nature of risk and the nature of safety," Morrison said. "You can never prove that something is safe. You can only prove that in the conditions under which you tested it, it did not produce any adverse effect. Every human activity has some risk associated with it. A fundamental factor in safety is that it depends on conditions of use."

Sensitiser: In the case of the Quebec beer drinkers, heavy consumption and poor nutrition combined to create conditions that sensitized had not foreseen. But they might have become aware if additive approvals were harder to get, said F.S. microbiologist Michael Jacobson, 41-year-old director of the Washington-based Center for Science in the Public Interest, a public advocacy group with 80,000 members in the United States and Canada. Added Jacobson: "A food additive is tested in isolation. It is tested as additives that are totally prevented from pesticides, drugs, cigarette smoke and alcohol. They are tested on animals that are in the best of health. They are not tested

on alcoholic animals or anesthetic animals or animals with heart disease."

Widespread: There was a time when they were not tested at all, because additives have been around for centuries. Such species as paprika, saffron and saffron were used to color food 3,000 years ago. The ancient Romans found adding water to wine, and potassium nitrate (saltpetre), was a common meat-curing agent in the 18th century. It was not until 1980, following the proliferation of chemicals created during the Industrial Revolution, that Rome enacted the world's first national food laws. They eventually prohibited the use of poisonous food colors containing lead, arsenic and mercury, and such preservatives as formaldehyde. The U.S. Congress passed that country's first food and drug law in 1906—over the strenuous opposition of food manufacturers and the makers of such patent medicines as Kick-a-poo Indian Sagwa and Warner's Safe Cure for Diabetes.

Canada's Food and Drugs Act has evolved from primitive legislation passed in 1854 to control the adulteration of food, alcohol and medicines. "Adulteration" was defined in 1950, regulations covering food colors and preservatives were enacted in 1920 and, after several pesticide refinements, the law

was overhauled in 1961 to classify food additives by type and make approvals conditional on the results of the manufacturer's laboratory tests.

However, those laboratory tests did not yield the full story on the health additives that went into the Quebec beer; and it is not the only chemical whose harmful potential went unrecognized. Another example is the sulphites, a family of chemicals used for preservation as food preservatives. Now they are found in beer, wine, jams and marmalades, pickles and relishes, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables and snack foods—even tomato paste and sausage. Sulphites solve the problem of browning in the salad bar dipped in a sulphite solution first, it will retain an appearance of freshness.

Shock: In the fall of 1982, the Center for Science in the Public Interest in Washington, whose headquarters is across the street from Nader's, asked the FDA "to have a severely restricted" the use of sulphites. The centre said that there were cases in medical literature dating back to 1979 that told of allergic reactions to sulphites—shock, acute asthma attacks and fainting. Two weeks later a case, who had asthma, died in Arizona shortly after eating sulphite-treated lettuce in a restaurant. By January, 1986, the FDA had received 850 com-

plaints about sulphite reactions, 14 of them fatal. A few months later the agency banned the application of sulphites to most raw fruits and vegetables.

Alarmed by the U.S. reports, Canada's Bureau of Chemical Safety had begun early in 1983 to search for evidence of sulphite cases and in the months that followed, saw Elaine Kerkpatrick, received "a number of reports of adverse reactions." The bureau asked restaurants to use such alternatives as ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and citric acid (heavily concentrated in lemon juice) to not back on sulphites. It mailed information about sulphites to doctors' offices, allergy treatment centres and consumer groups.

At 10:14 p.m. on April 25, 1985, Ruby Brey, a 56-year-old asthmatic with a known sensitivity to sulphites, died at the Queen's University Hospital in Nepean, Ont., an Ottawa suburb. On Oct. 2, 1986, a coroner's jury attributed Brey's death to an asthma attack "very likely due to a reaction to sulphites present in baked goods she may have ingested that evening." The jury recommended that restaurants be forbidden to use sulphites on fresh food and that the prohibition be applied to all food as soon as another preservative could be found.

Ruby Brey may not have been the first Canadian whose death pointed to sulphites. In November, 1964, Lucia Bach, a 26-year-old Toronto hospital filing clerk and an asthmatic who was also apparently allergic to sulphites, collapsed after eating a salad in a restaurant and died a week later without requiring consciousness. Jacobson said that sulphites have caused "about a dozen" deaths in the United States. He added, "I am sure there are many other deaths that have been caused by food additives where the link cannot be established."

Now: On Oct. 8, 1986, the day after the inquest into Brey's death, the federal health department proposed a ban on the use of sulphites on fresh fruits and vegetables used as served raw and involved public reaction. Kerkpatrick said that the response has been



Organic food co-op member Levis, "the issue of chemicals in food is something bigger all the time"

Photo by [unreadable]

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DINING-ROOM DETECTIVES

The case of the contaminated cucumbers began on Friday, May 31, 1985. At 8:45 a.m. telephone call to the Vancouver office of the Federal Health Protection Branch reported that two restaurant workers in the eastern suburb of Maple Ridge had experienced vomiting, diarrhea and dizziness after eating cucumber two days before. In the hours and days that followed, the branch received reports that more than 140 other people in British Columbia's lower Fraser Valley had become ill after eating cucumbers. As a result of the reports, a powerful plasticclothes law-enforcement agency that carries no guns and is not concerned with how ordinary people behave took action. The organization is concerned with what people eat, the cosmetics they wear and the medicines they take. It is the field operations bureau of the Health Protection Branch.

Result: The Vancouver inspectors found that in each case, the victims had eaten long English cucumbers and that those served by the restaurant in Maple Ridge had been supplied by D Meyer Greenhouses Ltd. in the same community. However, the company also shipped the vegetables to 58 member-suppliers of a co-operative in the Vancouver suburb of Surrey, and the inspectors notified the Health Protection Branch in Ottawa, which swiftly ordered a recall. By the following Monday, long English cucumbers were being pulled off supermarket shelves as far east as Winnipeg.

Laboratory tests later showed that the D Meyer cucumbers contained traces of aldicarb, a pesticide restricted to use on potatoes and sugar beets. The company and the owner's son, Peter Meyer Jr., were convicted on May 22, 1986, of violating the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Meyer was sentenced to one month in jail, lost an appeal and was released on March 11, 1987. The firm also lost an appeal and was fined \$10,000. The Meyer case, the first in Canada



Food inspector Christine York (left) a case about long cucumbers.

to document a direct link between illness and agricultural chemical residue on food, illustrated the speed and power with which the Health Protection Branch can crack down on suspected abuses of the federal Food and Drugs Act. Usually, the doses or so prosecutions each year are less dramatic. 90 field agents, supported by more than 30 analysts in laboratories in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, enforce the act by routinely examining thousands of medical devices, cosmetics, lotions and drugstore prescription records. But they spend most of their time roving through the nation's food supply looking for bugs, dirt, bacteria, poisonous chemicals and excessive levels of chemical food addi-

tives—or unlawful ones. In the 1985-1986 fiscal year, the chemists, microbiologists and technologists in bureau laboratories examined 400 products picked up in spot checks of supermarket shelves, and 85 per cent conformed to the regulations. None of the remaining five per cent posed a health risk. John Rice, the bureau's Ottawa-based director, said that breaches of the food-additive levels set by the bureau of chemical safety were not a major problem because "industry has a vested interest in complying; no one wants to have a product found in violation." Rice said. "While we encounter minor difficulties, it is rare that we find health-threatening problems."

Absence: The bureau chief of food inspection for Western Canada, Darrell Morgan, said that in 24 years of federal service he could not recall an instance where a food manufacturer was prosecuted for additive abuses. For one thing, and Morgan, illegal additives would be difficult to obtain because food industry suppliers stock only those that are approved. For another, maximum levels fixed by the bureau of chemical safety are high enough that exceeding them would provide no additional benefit for

the manufacturer. Imported foods and beverages pose different problems. Between December, 1985, and November, 1986, seven products were refused entry because they contained additives prohibited in Canada. On Aug. 29, 1986, 790 cases of Baskins brand fruit drinks (Mango Crush, Caribbean Crush and Passionate Fruit Drink) from England were turned back because they contained quinine yellow, a prohibited color, and the artificial sweetener saccharin, once permitted but now banned because it is linked to the cause of bladder cancer in laboratory animals. In the same period, the bureau also closed the door on fruit cordial from England, shredded beet root from India

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and preserved plants from Hong Kong, all of which contained sucralose. In September, 1989, 4,750 lb. of fresh frozen shrimp from Venezuela were barred because they contained the food-grade taste additive borates.

Prognosis Although domestic food processors and manufacturers are seldom caught abusing the law governing food chemicals, their record elsewhere is more spotty. In May, 1986, Yorkton City Bakery Ltd. of Yorkton, Sask., was fined \$2,500 for selling bread, buns and pastries that had been stored under unsanitary conditions. The bureau's national enforcement report for September, 1990, listed a Montreal firm that had been ordered to recall 100,000 bags of processed rice because of bacteria after they were found to be contaminated by salmonella, a bacteria with the potential to cause food poisoning. Oshawa Foods of Toronto, directed to recall 154 strawberry jam after a glass fragment was found in a check of several jars, and several batches of Campbell's cream of celery soup, singled out because of incidents with the cans. But the most notorious offender was Wilfred Radue of Winnipeg, fined \$1,015 and given a two-year suspended sentence for selling vegetable oil in bottles labelled "Bealish Oil" as a cure for arthritis.

Checkups Food-law infractions are detected not only by spot-checking shelf samples. Each year about 1,800 of the nation's 4,000 food manufacturers receive unsolicited visits from bureau inspectors, all of whom are specialists in food science, chemistry or microbiology. After arriving, an inspector wears an entire plant quickly to orient himself and identify areas that require detailed examination. Then he checks on basic sanitation, reads production records, asks to see lists of ingredients—even Colgate Standard's secret recipe is not exempt—and finds out what controls are being applied to ensure product safety.

In cooking factories, cooking time and temperature are critical to bacterial control. At soft-drink bottling plants, the inspection is likely to concentrate on the purity of the water



Analyst NANCY DUROCHER (top/below) looking for germs in ketchup and chili

supply and how efficiently the company cleans up between plants. At a food mill, inspectors watch for insects, particularly their bottles—or excessive quantities of the insecticides used to kill them. Said bureau chief John Ross: "Let me tell you, we would stay in a



Must food additive policing be done during plant inspections, but there are other controls as well. Mergin and that bureau offices across the country are always involved in special projects that target specific products. Agents in the West this year conducted a special study of artificial preservatives used in processed meats. Two years ago agents in the region studied soft drinks. Now they are testing cheese.

Risks The expense involved in monitoring the country's food supply, said Ross, absorbs about three-fifths of the bureau's \$156-million-a-year operating budget. He estimated that 1,800 inspections annually among 4,000 manufacturers allow some companies to escape examination for up to several years, but because of limited manpower and money, the bureau concentrates on high-risk products and companies with poor compliance records. Said Ross: "I'm not suggesting we never get fooled." The critics of food additives and the laws that govern their use say that whenever government does get fooled, it is the consumer who bears the risk.

RAE CORDELL with ALISON HARRIS in Ottawa

plant for an awful long time if we did not find evidence that there was adequate control."

The plant inspections also give the bureau an opportunity to monitor the nature and levels of food additives. The western region's Barry Mergin said that most of those checks are done visually, but that occasionally products are subjected to laboratory analysis, which is both complex and costly. For instance, to find out how much of the preservative benzoic acid has been used in a fruit drink, the drink is mixed with a solvent stealer to hasten the benzoic acid, dissolved in the solvent, floats to the top. The fruit drink is drained away, and what remains is evaporated. Because the dry residue probably contains food and flavor particles, a separation process removes the benzoic acid, which can then be measured. It takes about a day and a half to analyze just one product.

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WEIGHING THE RISKS

On the main floor of a red brick building in west-end Toronto, there is a laboratory where scientists in white coats work diligently with test tubes and microscopes and tight security and the glow from fluorescent lights and computer screens. The laboratory is owned by Canada Packers Inc., the nation's largest food producer and its largest manufacturer of processed meats. The centre's 88 microbiologists, food chemists and technicians are part of a \$7-million-a-year research and development program. Its objective is to develop new products—closely guarded from the competition—monitor the quality of existing ones and explore the use of food additives, chemicals that preserve quality, texture, appearance and shelf life.

Groups The growth in the use of food additives since the Second World War has created a controversy fuelled by consumer and scientific activists who say that many of the chemicals should be prohibited. One argument is that certain food chemicals cause cancer or other abnormalities in test animals, which makes the substances not worth the risk. A second argument is that scientists do not know enough about how additives react in the body with the chemicals from polluted air, cosmetics and drugs. On the other side of the debate are members of the Federal Health Protection Branch—which says that the 230 additives permitted in Canada have been thoroughly tested and are safe—and the country's 3,500 food processors and manufacturers, who argue that without the chemical preservatives, emulsifiers, solars and drying agents, their products would quickly become unappealing or contaminated and likely both.

But manufacturers say that they are not solely interested in getting additives into food; there are areas that they would like to remove. An example is sodium nitrite, a preservative used in a wide range of processed beef, pork and chicken to prevent the growth of such bacteria as the one that causes the often-fatal botulism. But nitrite has another aspect, as well. When meat containing it is cooked, the nitrite can combine with the protein in the meat to form compounds called nitrosamines, which readily cause cancer in laboratory animals. Because bacon is thinly sliced and usually cooked at a high temperature, the nitrite-protein

reaction occurs rapidly. At the Canada Packers research centre, scientists are trying to find a way of reducing the amount of sodium nitrite added to bacon.

Company research director Ben

code that some of them are, if not essential, at least safe. Michael Zaslavson, director of the activist Center for Science in the Public Interest in Washington, said that although some food chemicals pose a risk, "it would be fair



Outdoor market displaying elimination, searching for satisfactory replacements.

Schlagel says that consumers must realize that long-distance transportation and storage make many additives essential. Ben Schlagel. "The problem is that you cannot eliminate something you need until you find a satisfactory replacement."

Even critics of food additives con-

to say that many are perfectly safe." And Susan Daghighi, executive director of the national Allergy Information Association, said that she did not "disparage the use of food chemicals that protect people from bacteria and keep the rest of food down—so long as labels tell me what is in a product,

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and it does choose whether to eat it."

However, manufacturers have moved away from where they're labeled, into chemical ingredients on labels, which the Federal Food and Drug Act requires, really enlightens the average shopper. Said Dewey Petersen, director of scientific and consumer affairs for Kellogg's Kellogg's Canada Inc., "What people don't realize is that all foods, even apples and oranges, have natural chemicals. The implication that chemicals are bad signals a lack of understanding and a need for improved education where food additives are concerned."

Petersen: But officials at General Foods Inc. said that it is trying to remove some of the mystery from labeling. Said Ronald Knight, the food giant's manager of technical affairs: "There is a general feeling that if you can't pronounce it, you shouldn't eat it." As a result, the company has embarked on a program to introduce what it calls "eater-friendly" labels on which chemical names are paired with simple definitions in plain English. For example, the inhibitor carboxylic acid is described as a "blueberry," and the flavoring agent aldehyde is "provides tartness."

Simplifying labels is part of an industry-wide campaign to answer consumer demands for information. Knight said that executives at General Foods, aware of the growing popularity of so-called natural foods, have responded to "contemporary attitudes" by introducing those new fruit-and-flavor cereals, which do not contain the preservative BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole).

Shear: Consumer advocates say that most preservatives could be discontinued with a return to deconstructed merchandising, a system under which people could shop more often, in stores closer to them, for food to be prepared and eaten within a day or two. But industry spokesmen claim that cannot be done in a highly urbanized society. Zia Lyons, the quality assurance manager at Weston's Bakery in Toronto, said that durable ready-to-eat products meet the needs of households in which both husband and wife work. Said Lyons: "How many women want to stay home and bake bread?" Weston's bakes 4,000 loaves of bread an hour, adding the multi-vitamin vitamin-enriched to 30-foot-long continuous rolls. With with dough to make the bread last longer. Kellogg's General Foods' Ronald Knight, Lyons added, "Industry is just responding to what the customer wants."

Food manufacturers were not always as aware of what the customer wanted. In 1886 Pearl West of Kellogg,

N.Y., developed a new cereal and struggled unsuccessfully for two years to find a market. Finally, he gave up in frustration and sold the patent for \$400 to a neighbor, Oskar F. Woodward. The product: Kellogg's General Foods Inc., the current manufacturer of the most popular cereal in North

east. The consumer does not see food in that way, and so any chemicals that are added to food, as they are, are not proper. What they do realize is that in an urban society we simply cannot have food delivered to us without preservatives and other sorts of things unless we want to die of some of



Knight, English (below), move new programs to introduce "eater-friendly" labels

America, said that the flavored gelatin did not sell because "women of that era were not used to work women in the kitchen. A housewife was the subject of gossip if she did not stand over a hot oven, knead cake bread and pour in addition to the usual dusting, cleaning, mending, cooking and gardening."

Past: Now, said Diane Kordeck, director of the Health Protection Branch's Bureau of Chemical Safety, food additives have become necessary "if consumers are to have the foods they apparently want—time processed foods. I always have one or two fast foods in my freezer just in case I'm one of those days where things haven't gone just right, and you need something quick." Richard Book, deputy director of food safety and applied nutrition for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, added that much of the controversy over additives arises from popular misconceptions about the nature of food itself. Said Book: "Food itself is a series of chemi-

cal microbiological risks."

Additives themselves are not the only target for critics of the system. Said Ross Sherris, 56, a microbiologist and senior research scientist at the University of Toronto: "Are we safe? I don't think we are. Is it getting worse? I think it is, because we live in a chemical environment. The chemical industries are very powerful, and they get into everything and the chemicals." But Canada's Food and Drug Minister, Bess Rutherford said that federal legislation and his own company's quality controls provide adequate protection.

Foodies: As for the risk posed by additives, said Kellogg's Dewey Petersen: "With life, as is inherent risk and you're making choices whether you can deliver anything 100-percent risk-free, the answer is no. It's a risk-benefit trade-off subject to different conclusions by each consumer."

—BARBARA WATSON AND STEVE ARONSTEIN
in Toronto

Unions fighting unions

Richard Caskin moved quickly and decisively. A little more than a month ago, as the afternoon of March 18, he announced the 24-member executive board of the Newfoundland fishermen's union to a special meeting in St. John's the following day. When they arrived, their president, Caskin, hit them with a bombshell announcement. The deal was gutting its affiliation with the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW) for Robert White's growing and still growing Canadian Auto Workers (CAW). That decision sparked a vicious dispute within the Canadian labor movement. By the end of March the UFCW had resolved with court challenges, a formal showdown with the Canadian Labor Congress (CLC) and verbal attacks on Caskin. "Power grabs are power grabs," snapped UFCW Canada co-director William Hanley. "Addie Hiltz provoked riots and civil unrest and then claimed he had to grab power to prevent a Communist takeover. There it really is different."

Caskin says that he pulled his 20,000 members out of the UFCW because of meddling by union officials at the international headquarters in Washington. The latest incident occurred in January when the UFCW international selected Hanley as Canadian co-director. But once speaker Hanley was contacted that Caskin in history because he wanted the job and was passed over. As well, said Ross, under new union rules, in 1988 Caskin would, for the first time, face a membership vote on his leadership and feared his position was threatened. Meanwhile, some Canadian labor leaders have accused Caskin of White's raiding another union.

Caskin's local 1218 represents inland and deep-sea fishermen, as well as processing plant workers in Newfoundland. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Caskin, a former lawyer and Liberal MP, organized the fishermen in 1976 with 40 members and helped build the union to its current size. He decided to



Atlantic fishermen's sudden decision to break union ranks and join the Canadian Auto Workers

end the affiliation with the UFCW following the appointment of a new Canadian co-director. The position was vacant from last June until several days before a special UFCW convention held in Toronto in January. Then, the Washington international chose Hanley. But the delegates passed a motion that the Canadian executive board should make the appointment. The board chose Vernon Durnbach, now Hanley's executive assistant. On Feb. 3, a Canadian delegation

attended an international board meeting in Miami and sought support for Durnbach, but the board sided with Hanley. Caskin then approached White in late February to discuss merging the fishermen's local with the CAW. On March 3, Caskin presented his case to the CAW board and a week later convinced his executive council for the first time. The following day White was in St. John's to issue a CAW charter. Caskin off guard by Caskin's decision, UFCW officials in

White, strength through diversity and growing numbers



Toronto were furious. Hanley denounced Caskin for denying his members a vote on the merger in advance. "Fishermen have always justified taking over the democratic rights of the people by citing some unknown or potential threat," said Hanley.

Other union leaders directed their wrath at White. Said Jack Pryor, president of the National Union of Professional Government Employees: "I don't see how it can be interpreted as anything other than a raid." Indeed, Pryor said that some union executives want the CAW expelled from the CLC. But White maintained his innocence. "Most of the people who have painted fingers at me publicly have been involved in raiding themselves over the last 15 years." White

added allegations that the COW has adopted a policy of aggressive expansion.

Still, the COW has grown rapidly since December, 1984, when White pulled the Canadian membership out of the U.S.-based United Auto Workers. Its ranks have soared to about 140,000 in December, 1986, from 110,000 when it left the UAW. Now, by absorbing the fishermen's union, the COW will surpass the UAW to become the largest private-sector union in the country. Then so, the COW's organizing department has larger ambitions. "We would like to see ourselves the largest union in Canada," Flemi MPW, director of organizing, said in an interview. "We have got about 100,000 to go, so it is not out of reach."

But the growing influence of the COW is also partly due to the diversity of its members. Along with auto workers, the union represents auto managers, brewery and dairy workers, airline reservation agents and baggage handlers, entry-level factory workers and now fishermen.

The UAW has appealed to the Newfoundland and Ontario Supreme Courts for orders to prevent the Newfoundland deal from joining the auto workers' union spokesman Flemi said that the international union has provided operating subsidies and strike pay of more than \$4 million to the Newfoundland deal since 1979, which has kept it afloat. The UAW also accused Cadbur of transferring \$2.25 million from a Bond and Commercial Workers bank account to a COW account and wants the Newfoundland court to declare that the deal must stay with the UAW. Cadbur said, "The question is, whose money is it? A person of it being in the UAW is the deal." The warning unions are also battling before the COW. The UAW filed a formal complaint of raiding against the COW, and last week a COW appeal board the case at a closed hearing in Montreal.

Meanwhile, about half the locals have already cast votes for the UAW or the COW, though the results have not been released. But it was clear that there was disaffection with both the UAW and Cadbur. "This American bunch didn't want our local to have any say in the affairs of our union," said Edmond Berrett, a fisherman from Salvo, Nfld., about 230 km northwest of St. John's. On the other hand, Alan Landry, who works in a Cape Breton Island fish processing plant, said, "I never distrust that Mr. Cadbur would be such a disaster." Indeed, Richard Cadbur's big gamble could still backfire.

—GARY JENSEN WITH CINDY WHITE in St. John's and CHRIS WOOD in White



Texaco gas station: an epic legal battle and a long list of anxious creditors

Texaco's big gamble

For several days of frantic meetings, Texaco Inc. of White Plains, N.Y., announced a stunning strategy to settle its three-year dispute with Houston-based Pennell Co. It declared bankruptcy under Chapter 11, which would temporarily protect the company from its creditors and allow Texaco to restructure its debt. The surprising move, the largest in U.S. history, came on April 15, after Pennell chairman Hugh Landke turned down several bids—the deal one worth \$2 billion—during four days of intense meetings. Faced with the prospect of having to pay a \$2.6-billion bond after losing two rounds in its fight against Pennell, Texaco officials announced that the company would suspend its bankruptcy only if a settlement is reached.

Texaco's move was widely seen as a pressure tactic to force Pennell to settle. Said Paul Ting, a senior analyst with New York-based Oppenheimer & Co., "Texaco has said, 'If you want a deal, Pennell, you've got to come on our terms.' But Texaco's decision also cast doubt over whether it could sustain its operations while it fights off the Pennell challenge. For their part, Pennell officials insisted that Texaco's bankruptcy gambit actually increased Pennell's chances of clearing its price. But some Wall Street analysts charged that the bankruptcy decision made an important bargaining chip from Pennell become the value of both firms fell dramatically on the New York exchange.

The epic struggle between the two oil firms stems from a dispute over Texaco's 1984 takeover of Los Angeles-based

Getty Oil Co. That year Pennell arranged a deal with Gordon Getty, fourth son of J. Paul Getty, to purchase three-sevenths of Getty Oil shares for \$1.1 billion. But before the agreement was signed, Getty Oil's board of directors accepted Texaco's offer to purchase all of Getty Oil's shares and assets for a total of \$13.4 billion. Pennell sued Texaco for unlawfully interfering with its attempted takeover of Getty Oil, and in November, 1985, a Texas state court concurred, awarding Pennell \$14.4 billion in damages—the largest such award in U.S. history. Texaco appealed the decision, but a Texas appellate court upheld the verdict on Feb. 12 and ordered the company to post a \$12-billion bond.

Texaco officials said that the company's sought protection under U.S. bankruptcy law to delay paying the bond while it challenges the latest ruling in the court. Texaco will be allowed to continue normal operations, but all management moves will fall under the strict supervision of federal court officials. While in bankruptcy, Texaco will not have to pay the interest on its estimated \$9.4-billion debt. The much smaller Pennell must now decide whether to proceed with its legal battle with the giant Texaco and fight its rival's bankruptcy claims. But even if it does recognize its legal rights to the \$12 billion, its battle would not be over. Then it would simply get a long list of angry and anxious creditors who are trying to collect from Texaco's bankruptcy trustee.

—THEODORE DENISOV with LARRY BLACK in New York City



WHEN YOU BUY A TRUCK, YOU GET A LOT OF EXTRAS.

THINGS THAT COST YOU MONEY AND TIME.

Like new bills, insurance, registration, personal licenses, fuel, taxes, working bills.

In short, when you own your truck, whether it's a 2 or 26, you're paying for a lot of extras in addition to your monthly payments.

WHEN YOU LEASE FROM RYDER, WE TAKE CARE OF THE EXTRAS.

Like maintenance, vehicle substitution, peak season requirements, taxes and permits. We see, at Ryder, we'll do a total LEASE vs. OWN cost analysis of your one-

and transportation system, absolutely free. Then we'll show how much you can save by leasing a Ryder truck.

And by the way, we carry most North American bulk trucks. All highly maintained. And all backed by Ryder guarantees and commitments that are unmatched in the trucking industry.

The most important thing is to really remember about Ryder is this: when you lease from us, you use the truck just like you own it—only we handle the extras which will save you money in the long haul.

Find out just how much money you can save by taking advantage of our free, computerized LEASE vs. OWN analysis.

Call your nearest Ryder office now. Let us take care of the extras.



RYDER. THE RIGHT MOVE.

See us at Equipment Exposition '87, Booth #2171. Or call 1-800-451-7273. In NJ, call 201-346-4400. In Canada, call 1-800-387-7273. In Mexico, call 1-800-387-7273. In South America, call 1-800-387-7273. In Europe, call 1-800-387-7273. In Australia, call 1-800-387-7273. In New Zealand, call 1-800-387-7273. In South Africa, call 1-800-387-7273. In India, call 1-800-387-7273. In Japan, call 1-800-387-7273. In Korea, call 1-800-387-7273. In Taiwan, call 1-800-387-7273. In Hong Kong, call 1-800-387-7273. In Singapore, call 1-800-387-7273. In Malaysia, call 1-800-387-7273. In Thailand, call 1-800-387-7273. In Philippines, call 1-800-387-7273. In Indonesia, call 1-800-387-7273. In Vietnam, call 1-800-387-7273. In Laos, call 1-800-387-7273. In Cambodia, call 1-800-387-7273. In Myanmar, call 1-800-387-7273. In Bangladesh, call 1-800-387-7273. In Pakistan, call 1-800-387-7273. In Sri Lanka, call 1-800-387-7273. In Nepal, call 1-800-387-7273. In Bhutan, call 1-800-387-7273. 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Dome's trans-Canadian vision



Doherty and towbreaker in the Beaufort Sea for a distressed vessel grant

The key to saving debt-crushed Dome Petroleum Ltd. lies in an unlikely source—its crimping, wellhead-dollar losses. The northern Calgary oil-and-gas producer lost \$2.1 billion in 1990, but by doing so it added to its already deep reservoir of tax-loss credits. An arcane accounting formula lets corporations write off current profits against past losses, and the estimated \$3.1 billion worth of credits buried in Dome's books are now attracting potential buyers. Last week officials at Calgary-based TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. (TCPL) said that the company was willing to purchase Dome for \$4.8 billion, but only if the credits or other tax concessions could be used to offset some acquisition costs.

TCPL was not alone. Shortly after the disclosure on Sunday, April 23, of its offer, rumors circulated that the American oil companies Exxon Corp. and Amoco Corp. were also jockeying to swallow Dome. And by week's end, it appeared that Amoco might be the successful bidder. The emergence of American bids triggered a debate over the potential foreign takeover of Canada's second-largest natural gas producer and third-largest oil and liquids producer. Ottawa wanted to sidestep the issue by declaring its neutrality. Meanwhile, shareholders were far the most just helpmate to influence the outcome.

While the federal government grappled with what Toronto-based energy analyst Denis Note called a "lack of policy" in the issue, other energy experts said that any purchase of Dome would be preferable to its current status. Dome is now proposing to refinance its \$5.1-billion debt by exchanging some of its lenders to convert loans into common shares while indenting other payments to the price of oil.

For their part, Dome officials confirmed that they had held discussions with three firms other than TransCanada. J. Howard Macdonald criticized TCPL's decision to go public. He accused the Calgary firm of violating a confidentiality agreement. Some analysts said that they believed TCPL, assessed its commitment because sometimes hoped that what one called a "good Canadian solution" would offer potentially more lucrative US bids.

TCPL proposed to pay Dome \$4.8 billion, including an exchange of Dome shares for stock in the new company holding Dome's assets. Analysts also speculated that TCPL would make its proposal more attractive to investors by milking some of its other western oil and gas holdings into the new entity containing Dome. The pipeline com-

pany has about \$400 million on hand and a commitment from its parent, Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal, to invest \$400 million. The remainder will be raised through the markets, said Neil Mahesh, the firm's senior vice-president and chief financial officer.

But to close the deal, TCPL is looking for tax concessions. If the purchase went through as planned, between \$600 million and \$800 million in taxes would become payable by Dome to Ottawa. Immediately, Bell TCPL has asked the government to forgo the taxes by using forward-averaging tax credits or adjusting the value of Dome's assets against taxable profits that Dome would earn on the deal.

Finance Minister Michael Wilson told the Commons last week that he would have difficulty with any tax concession. Over the past two years Wilson has tried to stop Canadian companies from using the tax-loss credits. Companies across Canada have compiled close to \$30 billion worth of tax-deductible losses that could, if used, under Wilson's ability to trim the federal deficit.

But the most national energy secretary does not seem to be a problem in the Dome deal. Canadian banks, owed billions of dollars by the company, will likely agree to sell to the highest bidder, foreign or domestic. It was still not

known how any deal would affect unsecured creditors, preferred and common shareholders. Dome's shareholders did gain substantially when rumors of a pending bidding war caused their shares to shoot up in value on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week. However, if Dome is forced to carry on with its refinancing plan, it would keep the shares steady but at little profit to its shareholders.

—TIM FENNELLY, with JOHN HOWARD in Calgary

Macdonald's new deal



For several weeks the plunging U.S. dollar and an emerging U.S.-Japan trade war had only marginal effects on Canada. But last week Canada felt the force of the worldwide economic currency shock. The Canadian dollar fell on the dramatic slide and U.S. interest rates rose. On Tuesday the Canadian dollar dropped more than a cent to 75.50 cents (\$1 from 76.90. Then, as U.S. interest rates rose, Canadians raised their mortgage rates by as much as one per cent. Fears that interest rates would continue to climb, after reaching a 15-year low in 1981, could prompt a run on bank branches in the United States. Some bankers attempted to lock it out. And expectations that companies would now have to spend more to borrow money helped to send stock prices in both Canada and the United States down.

Analysts largely attributed last week's turbulence to the release of new U.S. trade figures showing that America's debilitating trade deficit had widened to \$19.7 billion in February, up from \$16.9 billion in January. The figures signaled to currency

speculators that the United States had made disappointing progress in improving its export levels in spite of a low U.S. dollar, which has made American products less costly for foreign trading partners, including Canada, Europe and Japan. As a result, primary traders unloaded their U.S. dollars—and the currency fell to a new 60-year low of 148.75 Japanese yen on April 24.

The attacks on the greenback began to affect the Canadian dollar when rising interest rates in the United States made relatively low Canadian rates less attractive to major foreign investors. That in turn caused foreign investors to sell their Canadian dollar securities in favor of more attractive investments elsewhere.

Graham Sweet, vice-president of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce's foreign exchange department.

estimated that Japanese and Middle Eastern investors dumped \$500 million in Canadian dollar investments on the market on April 14. And although the Bank of Canada raised its lending rate by $\frac{1}{8}$ of a percentage point to 7.50 per cent to strengthen the Canadian dollar, many economists said last week that the currency was simply overvalued and would settle back to about 75 cents by the end of the year.

For Canada, the dollar's unruly behavior was a setback after a giddy four-month bout of economic buoyancy. Since December, interest rates have declined 1.5 per cent, stock prices have increased by about 20 per cent and the dollar has climbed nearly four cents.

The unpopularity of the greenback led to new fears of higher inflation—because it makes imports into the United States more expensive. And a growing number of economists also say that interest rates may begin to rise. Paul Walker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said



Walker: new controls

that he would promote higher interest rates. He added that he would also press for a tighter money supply if the U.S. dollar falls further.

Investors expressed their concerns

el of 2,405.54. The *raw* 300 Composite Index dropped 96 points to 3,778. One exception was gold—bullion and stocks. They are traditional havens for investors who are fleeing from un-



David Stock makes money trading in Toronto: nervousness over an uncertain overnight

forefully in the stock markets last week. Share prices plummeted, interrupting one of the most prolonged bull markets in history. On Tuesday the Dow Jones Industrial Average declined 88 points from its record level.

stable currencies and the threat of inflation.

Gold futures rose by \$30.75 (US) last week to \$423.75 and touched a four-year high of \$453.75 on Tuesday. Said Larry Wachtel, head of research,

research marketing at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc in New York. "The market can live with political chicanery. The market can live with [convicted inside trader] Ivan Boesky. But it cannot live with rising inflationary rates."

For all these reasons, however, the overriding concern of economists and investors appeared to be the danger of a U.S.-Japan trade war. Late last week the administration followed up on its pledge to impose 500-per-cent tariffs at a range of Japanese goods. Still, many economists predicted that the U.S. dollar would continue to fall. After bottoming out early last week, it recovered to about 142 yen for the low of 130.75 yen because of reports of a weakening Japanese economy. But Sunday, the head of Japan's central bank said some economists said that traders are determined to see the currency decline to 130 yen.

Leaders of the Group of Seven nations will meet in early June to grapple with the trade issues, but some currency traders said that they have little hope of a resolution. As a result, the nervousness surrounding the Canadian and U.S. currencies is likely to intensify.

—ANN WALMSLEY with IAN ADAMS at Washington

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PEOPLE

Former Playboy contralto **Shannon Tweed**, whose working life started at 15 on her Newfoundland family's milk farm, is trying again to become a television star. Tweed, who turned 30 in March, has just completed work in Vancouver on a television pilot called *Sirens*. Her first TV role was in the eight-time soap opera *Falcon Crest*, but she was written out after 25 episodes. Since then she has had bit parts on other shows, including *Cagney & Lacey*, on which *Sirens* is loosely based. In the pilot she plays a police detective who wears fancy clothes and drives an expensive car. Said the former model about acting: "It's good money. It's not like working."

Canadian actor **Sean McCann**, best known for playing *Leslie* in the hit TV series *Night Heat*, says that his latest role has made him "the most admired actor in Canada." Currently, McCann, 51, is also playing *MacKenzie King* in a National Film Board drama, based on the life of Canada's longest-serving prime minister, to be telecast on the CBC next season. Said McCann: "One day I'm at the premiere with a bunch of cops. The next day I'm coming out of a cabinet meeting and dealing with steady old mums." McCann, who unsuccessfully ran as a Liberal in the 1975 Ontario election, said that he has no further political aspirations. He added "Play-



McCann: psychological scar scars



Tweed: police detective in fancy clothes and expensive car

ing King is about as close as I am going to get to being a politician."

Foreign correspondent **Brian Stewart** says that it is time for a change, and he is leaving TV news for a career-life. Stewart, 46, covered wars in the Middle East and famine in Africa during four years as a globe-trotting CBC reporter and says that he made his decision to leave the home business only one year after joining CBC in West Germany. "I need to step back to look at the events I have seen from a fresh viewpoint," he said. "I am wary of the psychological scar tissue you can accumulate on the job." Of his immediate plans, the Montreal native said that he is moving to Toronto and "gobbling with a screenplay." Added Stewart: "I feel an unreasonable longing for Canada and for the honest company of Canadians."

When a publisher pays a novelist a \$5-million advance for a novel, as *Random House* did for British writer **Sally Beaumont's** *Destiny*, it pulls out all the

stops to get its money back. The 62-year-old author is almost unknown in the publishing world, although she has written *Harlequin* romances under a pseudonym. Said **Stuart Applebaum**, *Random House's* vice-president: "We have been working on promoting this book since last summer." The company placed posters with the title and author's name throughout major North American centres for six months before the official March publication date. After its first week of publication, *Destiny* hit both Canadian and American best-seller lists. Said Applebaum: "Everything seems to have paid off."

Although she is just 18 years old, **Shirley Chisholm** of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is one of the top table tennis players in Canada. After playing competitively for two years, she captured the silver medal in the girls' under-18 class at last month's Canada Games. Now Chisholm is taking on a new role, as anyone who sees one of the world's top players compete at the North American Table Tennis Championships in Charlottetown from April 28 to May 2. The Grade 7 student insists that she does not want to be called a Ping-Pong champion. "Call it table tennis, it's more sophisticated," she said. "But she word champion is okay."



Lancaster part

The Canadian hit production of **Gilbert and Sullivan's** *The Pirates of Penzance*, which current runs on Broadway has been extended twice, has some modern twists. The actors love off witty asides about **Jim and Tammy Bakker** and **Oliver North**, says director and choreographer **Brian Macdonald**. Adding contemporary lines, said Macdonald, is in keeping with the spirit of the original, "which mocked Victorian society and its innate capacity for corruption." Still, some people prefer a pure *Pirates*. Said actor **Paul Lancaster**, who recently created the most backstage "I liked the production, but I had trouble with the modern lyrics. When it comes to Gilbert and Sullivan, I'm a traditionalist."

—Edited by YVONNE COX

Hockey as a cause

Montrealers are part of the insanity in North America: they are still interested in hockey after winter turns to spring. Long after dandelions bloom and golf courses open, Montrealers fill the Forum and gather in front of television sets to follow their beloved Canadiens in pursuit of the Stanley Cup. This spring the team's fans have more than enough reason to ignore the change of seasons. For the 32nd time in the fabled history of *Les Glorieux*, this are the defending Cup champions. But last week the city's coldest furore was on Montreal's second-round playoff opponent but, as reports that three Canadian players had engaged in sexual misconduct with minors. The scandal threatened to disrupt the team's defense of the Cup and tarnish the name of one of the proudest franchises in professional sport.

The reports surfaced on April 15 in headlines at Quebec City radio station *com*. The station reported that on April 5, when the Canadiens returned to Montreal following their final regu-

lar-season game against the Rangers in New York, three players met two girls—ages 14 and 15—at Dorval Airport. According to critics, the players and the girls then went to a bar on Montreal's chic Crescent Street. From there they went to one player's apartment. There, they all spent the night. No charges have been laid, but André Arsenault, host of C11R's popular morning show and part owner of the station, named these Canadians in his reports on the incident. On April 16, Canadiens general manager Serge Savard threatened to sue the radio station for naming the players. Declared Savard, "I don't want to make aware of the facts. I sincerely believe the innocence of the players."

Last week the Montreal Cuban Community Police confirmed that an investigation is being carried out. The parents of one of the girls reported their daughter missing to the police on April 5. The girl was found in the East End of Montreal the following afternoon. The investigations—by District 22 police and two members of the provin-

cial attorney general's office—was conducted after the parents of both girls filed complaints. The two juveniles have been interviewed by Montreal police investigators. Last week Quebec Justice Minister Herbert Marks said that his ministry is looking into the allegations, and Montreal Crown prosecutor Serge Authier said that he will decide by April 26 whether to lay charges.

The scandal erupted just as the Canadiens—the National Hockey League's hottest team—prepared for the Stanley Cup playoffs' second round. Montreal defeated the Boston Bruins in four straight games in the first round, running their winning streak to 13. In fact, including ties, the Canadiens have not lost since March 11. While their principal challengers for the Cup—the Edmonton Oilers, Philadelphia Flyers and Calgary Flames—struggled in their opening rounds, the Canadiens re-established their traditional blend of solid defense and explosive offense. Indeed, during the final months of the 88-game regular season, Montreal played playoff-style hockey. The team played well defensively throughout the season, winning the Jennings Trophy for allowing the fewest goals. During their current winning streak, the offense has finally caught up. Said captain Bob Gainey: "It seemed that we were always going into



Montreal's Mike McPhee scoring on Boston's Doug Kasek. *startling reports*

the third period tied or in a one-goal game. Our seven games were close—like playoff games." But in the four first round games against Boston, Montreal scored 18 goals.

The 5th playoffs are now truly a second season. This year the league lengthened the first rounds from series of best-of-five games to best-of-

seven. The result is that the two finalists—from the initial 16 playoff qualifiers—are not scheduled to begin their series until May 29. The seventh game—if necessary—is slated for June 1, which would be the latest Cup celebration ever. But entering the final six weeks of the eight-month season, Montreal appears prepared

to at least take part in the final. 'The Canadiens' championship last spring came as a surprise. The Oilers were expected to win their string in three consecutive Cups. And this season the Oilers are favored again. Said Gainey: "Even though we are the defending champions, teams didn't get up for us this season. Our record didn't scare anybody. Teams were more likely to get up for Edmonton because they have so many great players that if you aren't ready, they can embarrass you." That psychology worked for the Canadiens. According to Montreal coach Jean Perron, first was the chief motivation this year. Said Perron: "Montreal forward Ryan Walter and that when he was with the Washington Capitals, the team played to win. Here in Montreal, the players play in fear of losing. None of these guys wants the burden of losing after having won the Cup last year. Right now, they are psyched up sky-high."

Following the week's startling reports, and considering the talented team still in the hunt for the Cup, the Canadiens will need to summon all of their considerable resources. The difference this hockey spring: now Montrealers than ever will be watching.

—WILL GUINN with BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

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ART

The protean vision of Joyce Wieland

There is something inherently hazardous about the idea of the retrospective. The artist places before the public a lifetime of work in a form that can be consumed by the casual viewer in perhaps half an hour. At best, such an exercise can give shape and illustration to a career. At worst, it can place a posthumous grave marker on what would otherwise have been a continuing body of work.

Joyce Wieland's retrospective at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) arrived last week with an aura of sadness. "A tribute whose time has come," proclaims the gallery's newsletter of an artist who feels that she has suffered both underexposure and critical neglect. Yet the 55-year-old artist has achieved something of a mythic stature in Canada. In the 1960s she was, more often than not, the only woman to penetrate the official showcases of Canadian art that were sent abroad. In 1961 she became the first living female artist to have a solo exhibition at the National Gallery. Five years later Wieland pulled off the more difficult feat of becoming perhaps the first underground film-maker to make a feature film. If her more recent painting and drawing has not attracted the same public attention, it may be because, as that retrospective shows, it has become increasingly private and confessional.

Spanning the years 1956 to the present, and embracing the wide variety of media that Wieland has used—from film to quilting, from painting to assemblage—the Toronto retrospective (it will also travel to Charlotte, North Carolina and Regina) shows an artist who has never been afraid to change lanes. Here is not a body of work that offers a clear progression, a single, recognizable autobiographic style. Instead, the viewer is confronted with what appears to be a series of sudden, irregular leaps.

In Wieland's art, nothing is quite what it seems at first glance. The opening section of the exhibition shows Wieland as an abstract expressionist—one of the boys, so to speak. She makes large paintings with central shapes full of swirling, circular energy, like the eloquent stain painting *Time Machine Series*, 1961. They may appear to be very



Sailboat Moving, 1962: An imaginary world teetering between paradise and disaster

evocative part of the early 1960s, with their usual ambiguous, biomorphic shapes that the pictures also carry graffiti-like scrawlings of phrases. In retrospect, Wieland now sees these paintings as "too poetic," and some of them have an open criticism of the more remarkable for having been made at a time when Toronto police had an even keener eye

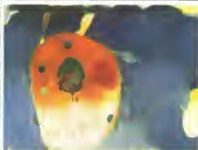
than they do now for anything not covered with a big leaf. Even in made art, this is very much a woman's art.

Joyce Wieland's imaginary world teeters between paradise and disaster. In her surreal paintings of the early 1960s, sailboats sink, suddenly and inexplicably, in calm seas. Flashes plummet from clear blue skies. Delicate embroidered renderings of Arctic flowers, enclosed on little dark cushions, propose a Northern Eden, but on closer inspection, the corners of the cushions carry an account of an American plot to steal Canada's water. It is as if art that hints at hidden dangers and its creator's not-always-easy passage through the world.

In a body of work as personal as Wieland's, the biographical element looms large. She was born in Toronto to English parents, her father a welfare music-hall and pantomime artist who dreamed of London while working as a waiter at the Royal York Hotel. By the time Joyce was nine, both her parents were dead. It is a period of her life about which, even after much therapy,



Self Portrait, 1979: Art, defiance



Tama Machuta Skene, 1967: Ambiguous sea poetry with graffiti-like sprawls

she finds it hard to talk. While her sister siblings went into jobs at a local chocolate factory, she signed up for a drawing course at Toronto's Central Technical school, where the artist Doris McCarthy, a pupil of the Group of Seven, encouraged her to switch to art classes.

In those days the notion of a professional career in an artistic outside commercial art was difficult enough for men, unthinkable for women, and Wieland spent four years in a commercial printing house designing packaging. By the mid 1960s she was associated with Graphic Prints, a company that produced commercial animated movies. It was there that she met and married the artist Michael Snow. The complex artistic relationship between these two strong creative personalities is not something that the AGO catalogue attempts to gloss—although Wieland quotes Snow as saying, on the backdrop of their marriage 25 years later, that “we made each other.” Wieland accompanied her husband in New York in 1968. Introduced by the husband's Manhattan art scene, she felt more at home in the small but burgeoning world of experimental film.

The graphic works she made in that period—several paintings of characters, bowed or plastic-wrapped assemblages—seem secondary in relation to the personal films that were her preoccupations. *Movie Star* (1964), uses the simplest of materials—

light, mirrors, prisms, running water and the artist's own face—to create a 14-minute lyric poem to movement and rhythm. *Abandon over Picasso* (1967-8) is far more substantial, a 90-minute extravaganza that reveals a wit-and-progression across Canada by air and train. A ribbon of winter landscape flickers through the window in what is really a drama of protest to the land. *Delirio* is replaced by the image of Pierre Elliott Trudeau. The film-maker used footage of the Prime Minister's public appearance, re-



Paat Phantom 1983-4: In love with the deer

posting and accentuating gestures to show the enigmatic energy of the man.

And while she was making the film, Wieland also created a quilt using Trudeau's Chateau images. Buttons were buttons. The Prime Minister sangared the French version of this quilt, and in one of the more bizarre footnotes to Canadian art history Margaret Trudeau tore the letters of the motto from their quilted background, presumably in an effort to re-arrange her husband's priorities.

Paradoxically, Wieland's most intensely nationalistic work coincided with the eight years she spent in New York—a case perhaps of absence making the heart go home. Her work celebrating her country culminated in *True Patriot Love*, an exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada in 1991. Wieland employed friends, relatives and “champion knitters” to create patriotic symbols out of the humblest of handicraft materials—embroidery and knitting. If the literal message seemed odd, it did not go beyond bumper-sticker nationalism, the message used—coarsest work with all contributions credited—created a large feminist statement long before *The Jesus Party*. John Chicago's self-portrait, mounted to a quilted

The catalogue of *True Patriot Love* is better described as an artist's book. It consists of a government publication on auto fans overprinted with Wieland's drawings. In it she reveals the outlines of a project that was to change her for ever—she makes of the feature film, *The Fox Shore*. With no experience of the world of commercial cinema, she succeeded, largely by dint of her formidable willpower, in creating what turned out to be a \$300,000 film. *The Fox Shore* is very much an allegory, and its characters embody equal-letter virtues and vices. Kalliste, the French-Canadian heroine, is sensitive and plays the piano; she marries an English Canadian engineer, a jovial philistine who is intent upon the rape of the land. Keagay comes in the form of Frank, a thinly disguised Tim Thomson figure.

Despite its surface beauty, and the occasional magical moment when Wieland's underground film-maker emerges, *The Fox Shore* is a profoundly unbalanced film. It is lobbied by a lame script and a preposterous *Pinks-of-Pauline* ending. Even more disconcerting is the confusion between parodic intent and painful sincerity. Audiences inevitably laugh in all the wrong places.

After *The Fox Shore*, Wieland had plans for making a film version of Margaret Laurence's *The Diviners*; it was not to be. The first film, she later said, “turned into a most gigantic burden, was never-ending and almost killed me. It used up a kind of basic energy.” In the past decade the artist has returned

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to the more traditional medium of painting. In her 1976 *Self Portrait*, Wierland stares at the viewer—or the critic—with a look that seems part lust, part defiance. There is a new vulnerability here, and the painful gap between private anxiety and the longing for a perfect world seems even more pronounced.

The more recent work no longer wears the clothes of fashion as did her earlier abstract expressionist and Pop-art paintings. Wierland borrows from an equally taboo for serious art—including from Victorian illustrations—and sometimes the results skirt dangerously close to camp. Not are her paintings particularly successful, a small, round *Flight into Egypt* (After Tintoretto, painted in 1981) serves mainly to illustrate the abyss that separates modern eclecticism from the achievement of the last of the great Venetian painters.

In the new work there are graphic landscapes—including some fine small watercolors of Turkey—as well as several delicate colored-pencil drawings that represent some kind of Arcadian idyll. Where the artist seems to be attempting self-consistency, to create a personal mythology, she is not totally convincing. But in such works as *Point Phantom*, 1980-81, the effect is one of great power. Its progress for a year and a half, the painting, as writer Marie Fleming notes in the catalogue, functions as the level both of allegory and catharsis. A mythic woman and man—be with a devil's tail—struggle on the curved surface of the earth against a night sky. It is a painting, Wierland says, that attests to "what the struggle and the pain of it was, to be in work things that were dead, having made them into something more magical than they ever were, and then having to destroy them so that one could get at one's own life."

Counting *Three Point Zero*, the 1990 exhibition in Japan, Wierland's fourth retrospective. The 15 pages of bibliography in the show's workmanlike catalogue do not testify to any great critical neglect. But if the show fails to finally pin down and clarify Wierland's otherwise intriguing career, that is more a reflection on the recalcitrant nature of much of the work and its refusal to be easily pigeon-holed. Too late to be included in the catalogue is a large green-and-pink painting, *The Assassination of Moses* by Charlotte Corday, that signals yet another trend in the road—a turbulent, surrealistic work quite unlike anything that succeeds it. Where it will lead is hard to tell. But the message it leaves is the best that one can hope for from any retrospective. To Be Continued.

—GEOFFREY BARNES

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Dubois: contemporary works filled with life, joy, complexity and awareness

THEATRE

Drama's daring new voice

PERICLES PRINCE OF TYRE
BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
By René-Denis Dubois
Directed by Alexander Haavaster

The darling of some Quebec critics, the hero of others, René-Denis Dubois is already a star in his native province. But until recently, his English-speaking Canadian fans had a chance to sample his work. Now, two Dubois works are playing simultaneously in Toronto. The city's Barragon Theatre is premiering an English translation of Dubois' *Being at Home with Claude*, a realist drama about a young murderer and the policeman who interviews him. But the play that better typifies Dubois' surreal and joyously cluttered style is *Pericles Prince of Tyre* by William Shakespeare. Dubois wrote the eddy-filled drama in English for Theatre Passe Muraille, which has given it a highly eccentric staging. Patron enter the lobby to find the box office closed. Upstairs, they discover a sardonic stage where eight silent actors—six men and two women—sit on kitchen chairs, staring fervently at the smothering audience. That disquieting prologue opens one of this season's most original dramas.

Finally, the cast members begin to talk, revealing that they are caught in a kind of hell. Several nights earlier, the actors report, they were searching a new production of Shakespeare's

Pericles when they were suddenly possessed by a demonic power. Since then, they have been booted by invisible forces to the stage, condemned to enact again and again the mystifying circumstances of their bewitchment.

Dubois is essentially a polemicist, with little ironic detachment from his characters. In *Pericles/Shakespeare*, the trapped cast becomes a metaphor for the unshed creative powers of Western civilization—which Dubois sees as doomed by its own materialistic greed. In his view, society lacks the open heart that makes the redemptive power of great art possible.

The first half of the play is by far the better half, with a highly disciplined cast embellishing Dubois' tale with macabrely guttural. But the play later loses immediacy, as Dubois shifts his focus to relating a romantic parallel that bears only an oblique relationship to the main plot. That digression blurs the lingering effect of some powerful and haunting theatre.

—JOHN HENNING

Quebec playwright René-Denis Dubois will long remember the month of April, 1987, in addition to his double-billed English-language debut in Toronto, *Montreal's Place des Arts* premiered his new play, *Le Prince*, musician Denis Warner, about a rock star close to death who gathers his children together to announce that

he is leaving them nothing. But Dubois, 31, has never made any secret of his ambivalence. The third child of middle-class parents in Montreal, Dubois "wanted to become so many things that I said, 'Why not go into acting and be able to play everything?'" He graduated from the National Theatre School in 1978 but soon turned to writing instead of playing one role. His freewheeling imagination could range among all the characters in a script.

In 1988, Dubois received his first play, *Pensée à Longueuil*, at a small alternative theatre in Montreal. Since then, he has written songs, worked in movies and on television and scripted another 10 plays. One, the surreal *Ne s'adresse pas à Robinson*, earned him a Governor General's Award in 1984.

His two Toronto plays show the range of Dubois' idiosyncratic talent. Said Alexander Haavaster, who directed the *Pericles/Shakespeare* production: "The great achievement of this play is to bring poetry back to the theatre. People will either love it or hate it." In fact, many newspaper critics were impressed, but also confused.

The English translation of *Being at Home with Claude* drew more uniformly favorable reviews. But that was expected in Montreal. Claude played to packed houses for an extended run two years ago. The play takes place in a judge's chambers at the end of the interrogation of a male street prostitute by a police inspector arriving from the provinces. The prostitute confesses to murdering his male lover at the height of sexual passion, but defends himself by saying that he had found perfect love and was trying to preserve the moment. The play, Dubois has said, is about redemption. "It is difficult to be so much in love. A person can be unable to deal with it even if it is sought as desperately as air."

A committed separatist, Dubois also acknowledges that some critics see Claude as a political metaphor for the way Quebecers killed their ideal of independence at the climax of the passionate 1980 referendum. But the play's translator, Linda Gaboriau, notes, "Dubois is one of a new breed of Quebecers who are more than just North American, more internationalist in their interests, than those who came before."

Despite the attention his English debut has earned Dubois, he is as no hurry to return to English Canada again. "I sit on the sofa in Toronto," he says, "and I come back frightened. There is no life, joy, complexity, awareness." Torontoans would doubtless argue the point—but also concede that all four qualities can be found in Dubois plays.

—JOHN GOODMAN in Montreal

Monologue on murder

SWIMMING TO CAMBODIA
Directed by Jonathan Kaplan

As most students know, watching a man talk for 90 minutes is a fairly reliable recipe for tedium. That is precisely what performance artist Spalding Gray does in his new one-man feature film, *Swimming To Cambodia*. Yet the result is exhilarating. Filmed live, Gray delivers a dramatic free-association monologue about playing a bit part in the 1984 film *The Killing Fields*. Completely apolitical at the time, Gray arrived on the set in Thailand to play the role of an aide to the last U.S. ambassador to Cambodia before the murderous Khmer Rouge took over. He recalls learning from *Killing Fields* director Roland Joffe how secret U.S. bombing raids had helped destabilize the country, and about the subsequent murder of at least two million people after the Communist Khmer Rouge seized power. *Swimming To Cambodia* is Gray's attempt to combine his own personal history with that larger panorama.

Under director Jonathan Demme (*Ring My Bell*), the camera rarely strays from Gray's paleish face, at times, it even picks up traces of spit-spray from his lips. The props are sparse: a glass of water, antelopes, microphones, a pointer that Gray uses to refer to two maps of Southeast Asia, a simple slide of water and sky constantly projected behind him. Although Gray has performed his Cambodian monologue in theatres, it seems spontaneous, roaring freely among such subjects as Thai hushbab, his ageing girlfriend, Brecht, and his fear of huge waves. But Gray's articulate voice pulls the audience along as if it were forced borne on a series of waves.

Demme and Gray are artistically similar: aloof, elegant, self-referential. But many of the movie's associations are clear—nuclear munitions and erections, war and whorishness. And through all the talk of weaponry, Gray returns again and again to his desire while in Thailand "to find a perfect moment." His wish to find it from drugs or sex or, instead, regular strikes while he is aloof on the waves of the Indian Ocean, terrified. That perfect moment is absolutely unattainable—like his life.

—LAWRENCE OTOOLE



Vigil and Ward, a breezy tone, a sure pace, a light touch—and hairy charm

Aping the right stuff

PROJECT X
Directed by Jonathan Kaplan

As movies about chimpanzees tread on territory that could lead to unbearable cynicism. But *Project X* avoids those landmines. Instead, the movie, directed by Jonathan Kaplan (*Heart Like a Wheel*), is sweet and endearing, with just the right light touch. Matthew Broderick plays Jimmy Garrett, a U.S. Air Force pilot trainee working on a special program using apes to test jet performance.

Jimmy becomes particularly attached to Virgil, a hairy chomper who makes odd signs with his hands—which, while watching close-captioned television, Jimmy realizes is sign language. Then he makes a darker discovery: all the shlings at the Florida air base are to be given massive doses of radiation to see how long they take to die. Suspense builds when Ten (Heidi Roit), the researcher who trained Virgil, jokes Jimmy in trying to free the chimps from the air force stronghold.

It would have been easy for Kaplan to make this movie both sentimental and self-satirizing, a coy, saw-the-chimps campaign constantly reminding the audience that apes have feelings too. Instead, the tone is breezy and the pace sun-drenched. The human cast, led by Broderick, sings its stuff well but is continually upstaged by its

cinematic counterparts. Parts of *Project X* may terrify children, but much of it will delight them too. On the evolutionary scale of family entertainment, *Project X* shows how sophisticated a barrel of monkeys can be.

—S. OTT

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Windmills of the Gods*, Shelton (3)
- 2 *Whirlwind*, Carroll (2)
- 3 *The Eyes of the Deceivers*, King (4)
- 4 *Shame*, Van Lennep (4)
- 5 *Five Thorns*, Steel (5)
- 6 *Brilliant*, Buchanan (6)
- 7 *The Prince of St. Andrews* (6)
- 8 *The Redfern Way*, Jencks
- 9 *Outbreak*, Cook (10)
- 10 *St. King* (11)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Chow*, Pennington (2)
- 2 *His Way*, The Evangelical (2)
- 3 *Biography of Frank Sinatra*, Kellar (3)
- 4 *Controlling Interest*, Who Owns Canada?, Frenson (3)
- 5 *Home*, Feltman (5)
- 6 *The Fitzpatrick and the Kennedy*, Goodwin (5)
- 7 *Vince*, Brown (5)
- 8 *The '77 of the Hurricane*, McNeil
- 9 *This 'N That*, Dent with Wershowitz
- 10 *Enigma in the Darkness*, Munro (10)
- 11 *East Money*, Taylor (10)

(1) Prebion for book
—Compiled by Frances McElroy

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Whimsy and the Death Vote

By Allan Fotheringham

Everybody seems down these days on the *The Jew That Wrote Like a Man*. Must everyone occasion her a power, including Dr. Goldring. Another man-form. Very prime minister is the consensus, deemed by history. The voters can't wait to get at him, slaverling to seek it to him in the voting booth. Even Mrs. Our Lady of the Churchmen, seems to have disappeared into the void.

As someone who invented Brian Mulroney back in 1975 as the MP from Whitby, as a means of getting rid of the hated Liberals (it worked, didn't it?), I hear some scepticism is in this affair. Never one to shrink my duties, I feel it is incumbent on my part to help the boy out of his dilemma. There is a way he can win the next election. It would take drastic, daring measures—but that's what I'm here for.

If politicians would take the free advice offered to them by columnists, they wouldn't be in the fix they continually find themselves in. The conventional wisdom is that Mulroney and his *Progressive Conservatives*, so low in the polls, will try to hang out as long as possible in their five-year mandate. That means they could exist in their agony until the fall of 1988, covering in the wind all the while. Their hopes are that the popularity polls will shift by then and John Turner's strange instability will become more apparent to the public by then.

This is a mistake. By clinging to their huge majority in the Commons all through 1988 and on through much of 1989, the Tories would simply add to the misery dished at them—a party with the technical right to govern but without any support from the country. There is a solution to all this. It is simple, as General MacArthur or any ordinary citizen could tell you. It is a pre-emptive strike.

Since Mulroney has afforded every assembly-minded person in Canada by bringing forward the useless capital

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

punishment debate again, he might as well make proper use of it. The thing to do is to bring the bill into the Commons quickly and pass it quickly, as he could easily do with his majority.

It would then be handed over to the Senate, which is still controlled by the Liberals, the residue of all those hawks and fools and moss-bound relics the Natural Governing Party appointed over the years in thanks for shush funds, obsequious fealty and docile obedience. The Gifts are led in the Senate by the Cape Breton king of parricide, Allan MacEachern, a passive-



and fee of the nose. The Senate, given for once an issue that puts it on the front pages, defers the bill.

Quick—are you listening, Brian?—call an election. Military strategy dictates that you reinforce strength with strength. (We're in a war here, Brian. Right?) Call a quickie election—we're talking summer of 1987 here—and demand of the voters, "Who's going to run this country, the House of Commons or the unselected fops in the Senate?"

This is brilliant political thinking, if I may say so. In one fell swoop, the Prime Minister in charge of deliberating comes across as a mix of bold, decisive leadership. By coming out in favour of the nose (he, of course, nose against it personally, demonstrating he is a man of compassion), his government rallies every natural Conservative in the land back to its bosom. Those souls starving for reassurance, who want to hang all joyrides, would sprout to the polling booth, eager to reaffirm their faith in the party, willing to for-

get their suspicions that the Tories started to go downhill when they elected Robert Stanfield, who was suspected in the boomer of being a giraffe.

At the same time, Mulroney gets sympathy in the country who would like to get rid of the Senate (i.e. everyone in Canada except those Liberal and Tory war-horses who haven't been appointed there yet). Alberta Premier Don Getty (the idea came to him one day while losing up a path) has won on reform of the Senate as the key to his province's economic recovery. Alberta is in terrible financial condition, and a passionate, bell-ringing election campaign, centred on the Senate (that all senators?) is exactly the thing needed to take voters' minds off their troubles.

Here is Brian Mulroney's chance to plant his name in the history books. Every prime minister since John Cribbie was a pep has promised, as part of his leadership platform, reform of the Senate. Mulroney did it too, of course. In a quick two months of action—there at most—he can kill the old beast (and get himself re-elected.)

There will be plenty of opportunities to point out the perfidious abstractionism of the Liberal majority in the Senate, denying the democratic will of the vote, who actually know what a free voter looks like. It surely would not be hard to ask Public Enemy No. 1, Senator MacEachern, with John Turner. (They were once seen nodding to one another in the parliamentary dining room. I believe it was 1988.)

Any prime minister who cannot win re-election on two such popular themes—reform the nose and reform the Senate—can't worth his speech writers. We have two classic positions: the taste for blood and the distaste for old blood. It could be an exciting summer. Does anyone really want these Gifts back in power this soon?

Politics is not an difficult to fiction as it is supposed. Those of us with grand designs find it simple. You've taken my advice before, Brian. It got you to 24 Sussex Drive. Do you like the view? Don't look now in the face of a giraffe statue.



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